

THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

DRAMATIC FEATURES OF THE FARCE AT RENNES.

Shocking Disregard for All the Necessary Restraints That Are Put Upon Testimony—Court Refused to Adjudge Because of Labori Being Wounded.

The public and dramatic features of the Dreyfus trial Wednesday were the refusal of the court to allow a postponement on account of the wounding by an assassin of M. Labori, counsel for Dreyfus; the recital of the cruelties to which Dreyfus was subjected on Devil's Island, with ex-Colonel Minister Lebon's attempt to explain and justify these barbarities; the virulent attacks of Gen. Picquart upon the accused and Col. Picquart, apparently introduced to provoke an outburst of personal violence, and the rebuke given by Dreyfus to those who are converting his trial into an opportunity for his enemies to attempt to exculpate themselves.

During the day there was the usual shocking disregard for all the necessary restraints that are put upon testimony. Three witnesses were examined, each of whom was allowed to make profession of faith in the guilt of the prisoner, to argue against him and to work on the prejudices of the court by giving out the impression that to save this man was to condemn the whole army.

One of these witnesses was the brutal Lebon, former minister of the colonies, who was responsible for the savage treatment of Dreyfus in Guiana. This model of justice declared that his respect for the chaste judge, which was founded upon illegality and perjury, was strengthened by his personal opinion of the culpability of the prisoner. Next came the effort to intensify prejudice against the accused through the testimony of Henry's widow. This woman said in referring to her wretched husband: "You know his sentiments, gentlemen. He committed forgery on account of Col. Picquart's proceedings, and it was in order to save the army from being misled by the dishonesty of his enemies. This man was, in fact, a coarse criminal, possibly a traitor himself, and his conception of honor was what might be expected in any forger or swindler. It is he who possessed good taste and sensibility. Mine, Henry would court seclusion and silence. The last of the three witnesses was the vindictive Gen. Rivet, who was permitted, like Mercier, to deliver a long and bitter speech against the prisoner.

The refusal of the court to allow an adjournment is variously interpreted. While it is admitted that the defense is handicapped by M. Labori's absence, there is also a disposition to believe that the court is already convinced that there is no real case against Dreyfus.

In Dreyfus' Favor.
Thursday for the first time the Dreyfus court martial listened to testimony in favor of the accused. Col. Picquart and M. Bertulus, examining magistrate, were both on the stand giving their grounds for belief in Dreyfus' innocence. M. Bertulus was the first witness to testify in favor of the prisoner. Bertulus was the examining magistrate whose seizure of papers at the house of Mue. Pary led to his belief in the guilt of Col. Henry. M. Bertulus repeated his testimony before the court of cassation, including Henry's famous confession to him when he begged him to "save us for the honor of the army."

When Henry was examined by Bertulus, the latter said to him: "Esterhazy and Du Paty de Clam are guilty. Let the latter blow his brains out, justice will have its course with Esterhazy. He is now making charges against you which may lead your enemies to accuse you of supplying him with documents." Henry, on hearing this, was speechless. Then, throwing his arms around the magistrate's neck, he cried: "Save us for the honor of the army; Esterhazy is a scoundrel."

The next witness was Lieut. Col. Picquart. He first told of his connection with the general staff and how he became interested in the Dreyfus affair. Then, throwing his arms around the magistrate's neck, he cried: "Save us for the honor of the army; Esterhazy is a scoundrel." Picquart was content to talk without notes. He seldom hesitated, and showed a wonderful memory. He said the resemblance of Dreyfus' handwriting to the hordereau was only a rumor. Dreyfus gazed gratefully at his defender.

DRIVEN FROM ANGELES.

Nearly Three Thousand Filipino Rebels Put to Flight.

The Filipinos sustained a severe defeat before Angeles. Ten companies of the Twelfth Infantry, with two cannons, attacked 2,000 insurgents who were entrenched near the town. A fierce fight followed, in which the Filipinos were worsted and driven away in disorder. Their loss was 200 men. The Americans had two killed and twelve wounded. The taking of Angeles is considered a very important strategic movement and has been the endeavor of the Americans ever since the beginning of the military season. Secretary Root's new "bird's-eye" map has been completed and he follows and notes every movement of the American troops. The gunboat Wheeling has returned from a cruise along the northern coast of Luzon. Her officers report that the insurgents are in possession of all the villages. Disquieting advices are received from the islands of Negros and Cebu.

Notes of Current Events.

President McKinley has promised to visit Milwaukee, Oct. 11.

Mazet committee of New York has adjourned until Sept. 12.

John Burch, Middleboro, Ky., sentenced to hang, gets a respite until September.

Dave Ogden, a St. Louis carpenter, has sold his claim in an Arizona copper mine for \$200,000.

One company of the Thirty-first regiment made of the fighting tendits of Clay County, Ky.

BIG ARMY FOR OTIS.

Ten Additional Regiments for Service to the Philippines.

Formal orders were issued Thursday by Secretary Root directing the organization of ten additional regiments for service in the Philippines. President McKinley gave his approval of Secretary Root's decision to organize this additional force and approved this recommendation in the matter of regular army officers selected for appointment as colonels and lieutenant colonels of the proposed regiments.

The result of the Secretary's decision will be to give Gen. Otis a fighting force of 62,451 men, distributed as indicated in this table:
Regulars, including 5,072 en route and 2,801 about to sail..... 30,423
Organizing in Philippines (two infantry regiments, cavalry regiments, volunteers)..... 3,865
Ten infantry regiments, volunteers organized in the United States..... 13,090
Ten infantry regiments, volunteers, to be organized in the United States..... 13,090
Officers..... 1,983

Aggregate combatants for Philippines..... 62,451

In addition to this force it is proposed to increase the hospital corps in the Philippines to 2,000 men; and the number of medical officers will be increased so that Gen. Otis will have an army of practically 65,000 men. With this number Secretary Root is confident—and his confidence is based upon reports from Gen. Otis—that the Manila command will have a sufficient force to suppress the insurrection during the coming fall campaign.

The enlistment of the ten additional volunteer regiments will make the total volunteer force in service number 30,501 men, leaving but 4,433 men of the 35,000 authorized uncalled for, and the total strength of the army about 65,000 men.

DEATHS WILL REACH 2,000.

General Davis Reports Appalling Conditions in Porto Rico.

The appalling conditions existing in Porto Rico were made more fully known to the War Department Wednesday by Gen. Davis in a dispatch which says the deaths outright in the island will reach 2,000, while many are dying daily from injuries and privations.

According to a special cable from San Juan, Porto Rico, hundreds of people are dying of starvation on the stricken islands. The dispatch gives new details of the terrible scenes witnessed in the Bayamon and Arecibo districts. Arecibo was devastated by the hurricane and later was flooded by the Arecibo and Manati rivers. Two hundred bodies have already been recovered and it is thought that hundreds more of persons missing have been swept out to sea by the flood. The town was inundated to a depth of six feet. When the water subsided dead bodies were found everywhere. They were buried where they were found. The town is now filling up with starving people from the rural districts.

THE SHOOTING OF LABORI.

It assuredly cannot harm the cause of the accused—Washington Star.

It is to be hoped that it was merely the act of an individual assassin—New York World.

From this distance affairs seem to have assumed a very serious aspect—New York Times.

Assassination, crowns the edifice constructed by forgery and perjury—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

The omens are ugly, but this shot heard round the world may prove the salvation of the republic—Philadelphia Press.

It now seems impossible that the Dreyfus matter can be disposed of without the spilling of more blood—Boston Herald.

It supplies just the element that was lacking to turn public opinion strongly in favor of Dreyfus—Buffalo Express.

The assassination of Labori is quite in keeping with the whole course of the persecutions of Dreyfus—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Labori was too well versed in the details of the case, Labori knew too much, Labori had to be removed—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It needed but the hand of the assassin to give the finishing touch of crime to the accumulated infamy of the Dreyfus case—Rochester Herald.

The blood of Labori will speak for the cause he championed far beyond the reach or compass of his eloquent tongue—Philadelphia Record.

France is under a most threatening cloud and the army, the most corrupt army on earth, is the cause of it all—Kansas City Times.

It is not easy to believe that justice to Dreyfus could, at this late day, be again turned back to the bidding of a bullet—New York Mail and Express.

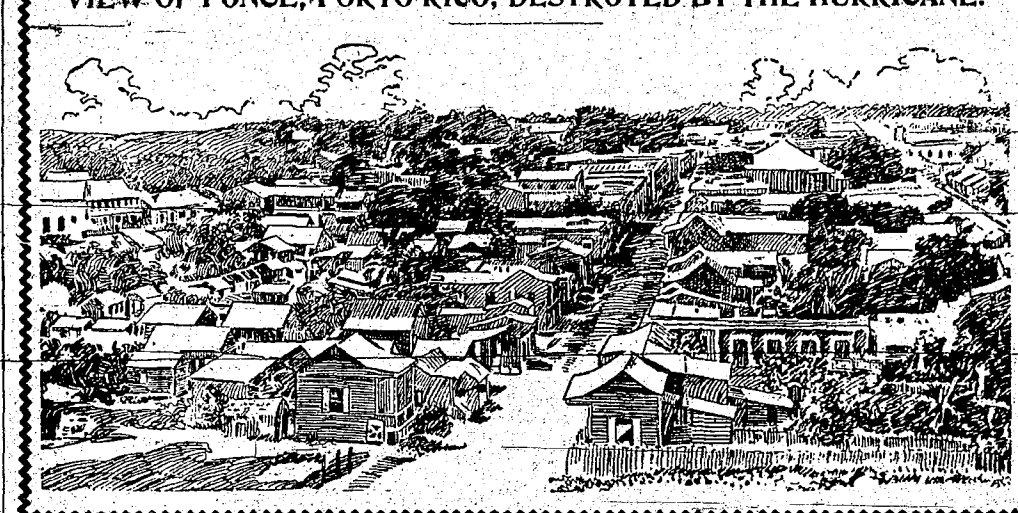
It will be impossible to convince the public that this deed was not inspired and procured by persons interested in the reconviction of Dreyfus—Atlanta Constitution.

Little else, except an attempt upon the life of Dreyfus himself, could be so certain to convince the people of France that Dreyfus is innocent—Boston Advertiser.

The attempted murder can hardly fail to arouse a still stronger public sympathy for Dreyfus and Labori's prediction may be fulfilled: "I may die from this," he is reported to have said, "but Dreyfus is saved."—Minneapolis Tribune.

The attempt upon the life of Labori reacted, of course, instantly, and with irresistible force, in favor of the man whose cause, despite obloquy and abuse, he has championed so ably and so courageously—Boston Post.

VIEW OF PONCE, PORTO RICO, DESTROYED BY THE HURRICANE.



TRY TO SLAY LABORI.

Dreyfus' Counsel Shot in the Back by Hidden Assassins.

At Rennes, France, two men ambushed Attorney Labori, counsel for Dreyfus, and one shot was fired, hitting Labori in the back. After the attack he was able to walk to a doctor's house, and a climbed the stairs to his office. The physician found the wound was under the left shoulder blade and had been made by a small ball. The wound is not deep. When M. Demange, Labori's colleague in the defense, arrived at his side the victim cried cheerfully: "Not a tragedy this time." He told Demange to proceed with the trial, and that he hoped to be present and assist him in a week.

M. Labori left his home accompanied by his wife at 6:25 o'clock on Monday morning and started on foot for the Lycée to attend the day's session of the court-martial. The lawyer and his wife had reached the Quay Orger, on the edge of the city, when a man who had been concealed near by leaped out and fired a revolver at Labori. The lawyer staggered, but soon regained control of himself. His wife screamed for help. The shooting caused tremendous excitement. The spot chosen for assassination was suitable for such a deed. The would-be murderer could not be seen by the victim until close upon him.

Fernand Labori, the wounded attorney, is 40 years of age. He has attained fame as a brilliant lawyer, and has been prominent in the Dreyfus case, seeking for information in behalf of the prisoner. Excitement scarcely quelled since the assassination of President Carnot reigned in Paris on the announcement of the attempted assassination of M. Labori. Crowds gathered in the hotels and cafes and on the street corners. The latter were dispersed by the police. The calmness of the people seemed ominous. Men seem to feel the matter too grave for anything as trivial as denunciation.

Under the act of June 27, 1890, original invalid pensions to the number of 6,800 were filed and 20,041 allowed. There were 13,645 original widows' claims under this act filed and 12,135 granted. Out of 34,330 applications for increases under the general law, 22,460 were granted, and out of 31,770 applications for increases under the act of 1890, 25,603 were granted. A recapitulation shows that out of a total of 111,337 claims filed \$9,054 certificates were issued.

During the year sixty-three attorneys were disbursed, ten suspended, two dropped and one application for admission to practice revoked. The total number of attorneys standing disbursed July 1, 1890, is 1,163.

Indian Confesses to a Virginia Murder Committed in 1864.

John T. Rogers, who served in Company A, Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, in the civil war, went to the Soldiers' Home at Marion, Ind., and stated that he wished to confess a crime that he had been a continual strain on his mind for thirty-five years. He said that he had killed a man named Humphreys in Virginia in 1864. The crime was fastened on an innocent man, who suffered the death penalty.

IT PREYED ON HIS MIND.

COLLECT MAIL AT THE DOOR.

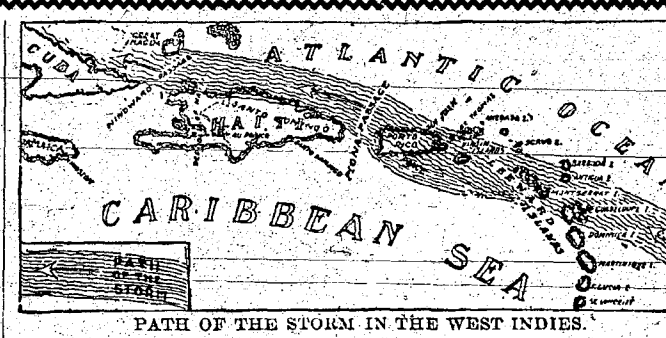
New System in New York Will Soon Be Extended.

Within sixty days the letter carriers of New York will begin collecting valuable mail matter direct from private residences. The method to be employed was originated by Edward C. Madden, third assistant postmaster general, and the carrier will carry a receipt book from which they will issue receipts for parcels or letters sent as registered mail. This system will soon be extended to all postoffices having carriers.

GREAT CANAL IS OPENED.

Expensive German Waterway Superior to Any in Europe.

Formal opening of the Dortmund and North Canal took place recently at Berlin. The canal connects the Westphalian coal and iron district with Emsen, using the River Emme for a distance of 120 kilometers. The city of Dortmund has spent \$2,000,000 for a harbor covering 200 acres in size, with an equal area reserved for extensions. This will be the greatest inland harbor in Europe.



PENSION ROLL IS DECREASING.

Commissioner Evans Files His Report for the Fiscal Year.

The report of Commissioner of Pensions Evans for the fiscal year ended June 30 last shows total disbursements of \$138,263,923, leaving a balance of \$1,857,188 in the treasury out of the \$140,000,000 appropriated. The total number of pensioners on the roll June 30 was 391,519, a decrease of 2,195. There were 40,891 names added to the roll and 43,180 dropped. The report shows that the pension roll is decreasing.

Of those dropped 34,345 were because of death and 8,841 because of remarriage, minors attaining their majority, failure to claim pension and other causes. Under the general law there were 1,413 claims filed and 3,024 allowed. There were 6,154 original widows' claims filed and 4,246 allowed. The war with Spain brought a total of 16,980 claims, of which number but 295 have been allowed.

Under the act of June 27, 1890, original invalid pensions to the number of 6,800 were filed and 20,041 allowed. There were 13,645 original widows' claims under this act filed and 12,135 granted. Out of 34,330 applications for increases under the general law, 22,460 were granted, and out of 31,770 applications for increases under the act of 1890, 25,603 were granted. A recapitulation shows that out of a total of 111,337 claims filed \$9,054 certificates were issued.

During the year sixty-three attorneys were disbursed, ten suspended, two dropped and one application for admission to practice revoked. The total number of attorneys standing disbursed July 1, 1890, is 1,163.

Indian Confesses to a Virginia Murder Committed in 1864.

John T. Rogers, who served in Company A, Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, in the civil war, went to the Soldiers' Home at Marion, Ind., and stated that he wished to confess a crime that he had been a continual strain on his mind for thirty-five years. He said that he had killed a man named Humphreys in Virginia in 1864. The crime was fastened on an innocent man, who suffered the death penalty.

IT PREYED ON HIS MIND.

COLLECT MAIL AT THE DOOR.

New System in New York Will Soon Be Extended.

Within sixty days the letter carriers of New York will begin collecting valuable mail matter direct from private residences. The method to be employed was originated by Edward C. Madden, third assistant postmaster general, and the carrier will carry a receipt book from which they will issue receipts for parcels or letters sent as registered mail. This system will soon be extended to all postoffices having carriers.

GREAT CANAL IS OPENED.

Expensive German Waterway Superior to Any in Europe.

Formal opening of the Dortmund and North Canal took place recently at Berlin. The canal connects the Westphalian coal and iron district with Emsen, using the River Emme for a distance of 120 kilometers. The city of Dortmund has spent \$2,000,000 for a harbor covering 200 acres in size, with an equal area reserved for extensions. This will be the greatest inland harbor in Europe.

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Chicago Correspondence.

In the stock markets last week further evidence was given of confidence on the part of the people at large in continued advances. Trading in what are known as the "industrial" securities of the large manufacturing combinations, which have been formed in the last two years, was on an extensive scale, and values for many of these rose to a materially higher level. In only a few instances were there any signs of manipulation on the part of "insiders."

The prices of market operators. The buying came for the most part from the commission houses, and seems to have been largely for the account of people well posted as to the condition, earnings and prospects of these corporations.

Reports from the principal trade and manufacturing centers are of a favorable character and furnish abundant explanation for this revival of interest in the securities included in the "industrial" group. All sides a steadily increasing activity in the leading lines is reported. The capacity of the mills is being tested, and prices are being well maintained. Goods are going into actual consumption, and there is no slackening of the demand.

The tendency of the money market has been toward an easier condition, but the approach of the crop-moving season seems to make it doubtful if there will be any material decline in rates from the present level in the next few months. Foreign exchange, however, is showing marked weakness.

The Government report on the condition of crops, issued Thursday afternoon, created a diversion in favor of bulls in the wheat market. Prices previous to its publication had been inclined downward, but the present condition of spring wheat being interpreted to indicate a deficiency compared with last year of about 60,000,000 bushels, speculators took a different view of the situation, and in thirty minutes Friday afternoon the price of wheat recovered all it had lost in two weeks. The Government estimates of the yield of winter and spring wheat make their combined shortage, compared with the official figures of the previous year, 175,000,000 bushels. There is no suggestion of low prices for wheat in these figures.

While comparatively high prices for wheat are almost a foregone conclusion, therefore, bearing in mind the failure of the crops in southeastern Europe, the size of this year's crop seems to point to a wholly different prospect for the price of the most important cereal. When the enormous aggregate of production, however, is taken into account, the sum it represents at even 20 cents a bushel is a splendid object lesson of the huge capacity of the American farmers for drawing wealth from the generous soil they cultivate. The estimated production of corn for the season, with present condition maintained till harvested, as indicated by the Government report, is 2,150,000,000 bushels. At 20 cents a bushel that represents the vast sum of \$430,000,000.

News of Minor Note.

The village of Quebec, France, was destroyed by fire.

During July there were 672 deaths in Havana, against 2,083 in 1898.

Andrew Carnegie will establish a new library at Keighley, Yorkshire.

Mrs. James Roosevelt was elected a school trustee of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Section men on the B. & O. in West Virginia want \$1.25 instead of \$1.15 a day.

Believed that Thomas Salisbury, found drowned at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, was murdered.

Mrs. Catharine Casa and 16-months-old child, Detroit, were burned to death by the explosion of kerosene.

Injunctions were served on the municipal officers of Toledo, Ohio, prohibiting them from taking a trip to Syracuse, N. Y., at the taxpayers' expense.

Kid Lavigne, now in New York, says that the kid who attempted to clean up the Battle Creek, Mich., police, is a counterfeit. Lavigne never joined the army.

Told in a Few Lines.

Benjamin Pressell, Buffalo, N. Y., died of hydrophobia.

Mary Robinson, New York, committed suicide by throwing herself in front of a train.

Clarence Watkins, 12, Chattanooga, Tenn., stabbed his father in the region of the heart. May die.

Gunboat Machins has gone to San Pedro de Macoris, San Domingo, to look after American interests.

Body of Barlow Prewitt found at Glasgow, Ky., with his throat cut from ear to ear. John Short is accused. He's gone.

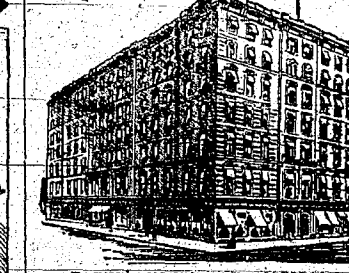
DOWIE SEEKS REVENGE.

Head of Zion Scores Chicago Newspapers and Doctors.

John Alexander Dowie vented his wrath against the doctors and the newspapers of Chicago Sunday in an address before a large meeting at Zion Tabernacle. The fierce abuse, in language most foul, had for its purpose revenge against the doctors because they caused the arrest of one of the elders of his church and one of its members for malpractice and criminal negligence in the case of Mrs. Flanders, who died recently. The newspapers and their employees were scored for reporting the affair. He mentioned one after another of the newspapers and told of wrongs they had done to him. He accused all of lying and called reporters as a whole a disreputable set, qualifying the term with numerous foul adjectives.

Of Joseph Meall he said: "Joseph Meall was a wicked man. He was a bad man. He lied about Zion."

Of Mr. Flanders, the husband of the



DOWIE'S HOTEL AND HOSPITAL.

woman who died under the care of members of Zion, who was in the audience, he said:

"You should have committed suicide when you said you would. Then there would have been one dirty dog less in Chicago."

Of Lawyer Stevens, also in the audience, he said:

"Stand up, you scoundrel. In the name of the most high God I brand you as a liar, a traitor of a widow and a scoundrel."

One of his remarks was the prophecy that before long all the wicked Chicago papers would be driven from the field by the Zion Morning Star and the Zion Evening Star, and another was a threat that Gov. Tanner and the State Board of Health, or death, as he called it, would be held financially responsible for the arrest of the Zion workers in the Flanders case.

MAY DISRUPT FRANCE.

Paris Press Fears that a Revolution Is Imminent.

The Paris papers, without distinction, express indignation at the outrage of which Labori is the victim. The Temps deplores the "state of disorder into which the Dreyfus affair has dragged the country," and says that it is "high time for us to stand up and be ourselves again."

Continuing its review of the situation, the Temps observes: "Casimir-Perier testified to his wishes for a reconciliation, and we now see how far from it we are. Perhaps this pistol shot marks the culmination of the crisis and will restore us to the path of good sense."

The Liberte, which holds the Government responsible as the "apostle of the anarchy that has existed for the last two years and that has sown broadcast the seeds of civil war," says: "The outrage is only an incident in the era of catastrophes toward which the country is rushing."

The Journal Des Debats says: "The revolver shot is bound to be the end, and one fine morning it will be closely followed by the horrors of civil war, if violence, hate, contempt for justice and law and all the fanatical, anarchic and homicidal passions continue to poison the air we breathe."

The Figaro says: "In all the long series of crimes in the pages of our history this is the first time when assassination has struck down an advocate, and that, too, at the very hour when preparing to plead 'in defense of his client, to establish truth and to confound accusers.'"

WHITE EXPECTS TO DIE.

Sheriff of Clay County Says He Will Surely Be Killed.

John Feland, a prominent eastern Kentucky politician, says that while at Lexington he met and had a long talk with Beverly White, sheriff of Clay County, from whose house Tom Baker was assassinated while being guarded by the State troops.

"Sheriff White told me," said Feland, "that he knew his days on earth were numbered. He was confident that some of the Baker crowd would kill him just as soon as his good opportunity was presented. He added, however, that he was prepared for the worst and touched his belt, in which he carried two huge Colt's revolvers and a bowie knife. White remarked that he might leave Clay County, but for the fact that all of his relatives and property are located there."

BUILDING STARTS AGAIN.

The Strike of Chicago Brickmakers Brought to a Close.

Building operations in Chicago and Cook County have been resumed. The strike of the brickmakers, which lasted a week, is off. Both sides claim the victory. The men believe they have proved their charge that the yard owners have been successful in breaking up the "brick trust" as they term it. On the other hand, the manufacturers insist there is no such combination and that the strike has been a failure. In the entanglements resulting from the strike, a number of central labor bodies and contractors' associations became involved, so that the cause for which the strike was declared was completely lost sight of.

Told in a Few Lines.

Benjamin Pressell, Buffalo, N. Y., died of hydrophobia.

Mary Robinson, New York, committed suicide by throwing herself in front of a train.

Clarence Watkins, 12, Chattanooga, Tenn., stabbed his father in the region of the heart. May die.

Gunboat Machins has gone to San Pedro de Macoris, San Domingo, to look after American interests.

Body of Barlow Prewitt found at Glasgow, Ky., with his throat cut from ear to ear. John Short is accused. He's gone.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. O. W. Willet, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L. Gulchard, Pastor. Regular services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. and 7:30 p. m. C. E. at 6:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Whitist, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:30 p. m. except the third Sunday each month. Sunday school at 1 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Webber. Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 355, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.

J. F. HURN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

A. L. FORD, Post Com.

J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 24th and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.

A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137—Meets every Tuesday evening.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, N. G.

C. O. McCULLOUGH, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. R. C. hall.

M. D. BAKER, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, E. O. T. M., No. 102—Meets every Saturday evening.

T.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1912.

BIG FIRE IN CHICAGO.

FLAMES CAUSE A LOSS OF \$300,000.

Explosion of a Lamp Proves Costly for Three Lays, Paint and Varnish Concerns—Inability to Obtain Steel Causes Discharge of Shipbuilders.

Fire, which started by the explosion of a lamp, carried by a watchman, destroyed a five-story brick building at 2620 N. Dearborn street, Chicago. The loss is \$300,000. Three paint and varnish concerns occupied the building. The loss is the heaviest of the kind distributed as follows: Bradley & Vrooman Company, 2623 Dearborn street, main floor, \$100,000; A. B. Anshutz & Co., 2623 Dearborn street, main floor, \$100,000; Standard Varnish Company, 2629 Dearborn street, \$100,000; loss to building, \$40,000. J. C. Hetherington was the night watchman of the building. He was walking with his lantern on the fourth floor near the elevator shaft when he just counted three workmen who were just coming to the fourth floor. The watchman stopped to chat with them for a minute, and as he was about to leave them he stumbled over a bucket of turpentine. His lantern exploded. One fireman was hurt while fighting the flames.

EXPANSION OF HOME DEMAND.

Hands Discharged at Shipyards. Because Steel Is Unobtainable.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "The Cramps have discharged many hands because of the completion of two warships because they cannot get the steel. Completion of twenty-one out of thirty-seven vessels building in the Delaware is also affected. It is a curious experience for this country, but shows the gigantic expansion of home demand. For wool coats—circular for Aug. 1 still holds good, although in some quarters are more often made. Sales for three weeks have been 28,399,000 pounds, against 13,990,500 last year, 35,030,300 in 1907 and 23,865,400 in the same weeks of 1902. Failures for the week have been: In the United States 156, against 154 last year, and in Canada 24, against 17 last year."

RACE FOR THE PENNANT.

Standing of the Clubs in the National and Western Leagues.

The standing of the clubs in the National League race is as follows:

W. L.	W. L.
Brooklyn	68 35 Chicago
Boston	60 39 Pittsburgh
Philadelphia	60 40 New York
Baltimore	62 40 Louisville
St. Louis	57 45 Washington
Cincinnati	55 48 Cleveland

Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

W. L.	W. L.
Indianapolis	62 34 St. Paul
Minneapolis	62 41 Milwaukee
Grand Rapids	64 40 Buffalo
Detroit	55 45 Kansas City

Timber Lands Change Hands.

Lumber deals to property in St. Louis County, Minn., transferring from the Pillsbury Co. of Minneapolis to Landen Choate of Oakdale, Minn., for \$400,000, have been filed. The property involved is in the northwest part adjacent to Itasca County. Timber in this section of the county is usually boomed to Canadian mills at Rat Portage by way of Little Fork river and Rainy river.

Deal in Grain Elevators.

A big deal in the transfer of a line of grain elevators was consummated at Waukegan, Minn. It includes the sale by the National Elevator Company of its line of forty-two elevators along the line of the Great Northern and Milwaukee & St. Paul railways to the Van Dusen-Harrington Company of Minneapolis.

Big Fire at Vicksburg, Miss.

Fire started at midnight in the warehouse of the R. T. Crocker Company, wholesale grocer, at Vicksburg, Miss. The fire spread rapidly, destroying the adjoining warehouses of the P. P. Williams Company, wholesale grocer, and the Lee Richardson Hardware Company. The estimated loss is \$200,000.

Miles to Go to Luzon.

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding general of the army, is going to the Philippines. He will start the latter part of October. He will act in his capacity of general of the army and will have a supervision over field operations.

Two Murderers Hanged.

Armistead Taylor and John Alfred Brown were hanged at Rockville, Md. Taylor and Brown robbed and murdered Louis Rosenstein and his wife, Rosa, on the morning of May 13, 1899, at the little town of Silebi, Md.

Farmer's Son Slays Rival.

Albert Anderson, aged 21, was instantly killed near Allison, Mo., by Thomas Downing, aged 17. It is understood that a woman whom both admired was the cause of their difficulty.

Shamrock in Port.

Sir Thomas Lipton's English racing yacht, the Shamrock, has arrived at New York after a quick voyage, and is anchored in the harbor.

Jimenez in Custody.

Jimenez, the Dominican insurgent leader, has been arrested at Cienfuegos, Cuba, by order of the authorities at Havana.

Collision Near Lincoln, Neb.

A head-on collision between the Burlington No. 9 and a fast freight occurred at Dighton, Neb. Three men, names not learned, were injured, none fatally. The freight engine was broken to pieces, the passenger engine derailed and traffic on the main line blocked.

To Extend Road to Canova, S. D.

It is announced that representatives of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad will purchase the right of way for an extension of that road from Worthington, Minn., to Canova, S. D.

Goes on a Tour of Killing.

In East Middlebury, Vt., a man named Eastwood went to the home of his mother-in-law and shot his wife and her mother, killing both. He then drove to Middlebury, went to the residence of Frank Fenn, shot him through the heart, killing him instantly.

Five Vessels in a Shipwreck.

The schooner Aztec, from and to Philadelphia, Captain Wessels, was ashore three miles south of town, straggling station on the coast of North Carolina, and five of her crew were drowned. The schooner was bound for Savannah, Ga.

DEAL WITH THE CROWS.

Agree to Sell a Million Acres to the Government for \$1 Per Acre.

The Government commissioners have effected an agreement with the Crow Indians in Montana which will become a treaty when ratified by Congress. The nation lasted five days, but the subject has been under consideration for months and has met formidable opposition. About 1,000,000 acres of land will be purchased on the northern end of the Crow reservation from Fort Custer to Yellowstone River, and from Pryor Creek to the eastern boundary of the reservation, embracing the lower Big Horn and other similar streams. This leaves the Crow 2,500,000 acres, and the money will make them independent in time, while the land bought will furnish homes for thousands of civilized people. The price to be paid is about \$1 per acre in payments. Much of the land is arable, and most of it is excellent for stock raising. The northern Pacific railway runs along the northern border and the Burlington diagonally through it from east to west.

INCREASE IN KANSAS CATTLE.

Assessors' Returns Show 28,298 Head More Than in 1908.

The Kansas Department of Agriculture has just received a compilation of assessors' returns showing the State's supply of cattle. There is a net increase over 1808 of 28,298 head (which cows included) of 2,008 head, or 10.52 per cent, making the number for the State this year 2,850,068. All but seventeen of the 105 counties report an increase. Barber, distancing all others with a gain of 2,207, and Butler next with 12,619. Greenwood and Chase lead in the total number of all cattle, having 80,428 head, followed by Butler, with 71,900; Cowley, 69,124; Barber, 69,000, and Reno, 60,000. The total number of milch cows in the State is 684,182. The number of cattle over two years is the largest Kansas has ever had and for the first time in the history of the State has passed the 2,000,000 mark.

ANGRY WIFE WANTS DIVORCE.

Begin Proceedings Several Hours After the Marriage Ceremony.

The shortest honeymoon on record was spent at Guthrie, Ok., the other day. P. V. Jobe, of Pawnee, and Miss Maybel Payton, of Winfield, were married. It was noticed that the bridegroom was somewhat under the influence of liquor during the ceremony, and when he retired to his room with his bride, she was in a state of indignation. The bride took a seat in the room and contemplated the man whom she had promised to honor and obey. She made no attempt to arouse him from his slumbers, but waited for him to awake. When he did awake two hours later she had been transformed from an affectionate wife into an angry, disgusted woman. She brushed from the room and went to a lawyer's office where she commenced action for a divorce.

DISEASE ATTACKS ARMY MULES.

Wholesale Slaughter of Animals at Fort Leavenworth Expected.

Glanders has broken out among the Government mules and horses at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., intended for service in the Philippines and there is much consternation among the army officials over the disease. Three hundred mules and horses are afflicted and eighteen mules have been shot. A wholesale slaughter is imminent. Veterinary surgeons are at work and the animals will be inoculated with a new preparation. There is a scarcity of the kind of mules the Government wants. The loss of the horses and mules is a heavy blow to the Quartermaster's department. The quartermaster will immediately advertise for bids to duplicate the animals that are shot. This will delay the shipment of these animals to the Philippines.

RESCUED FROM STARVATION.

Revenue Cutter Picks Up 100 Destitute Persons at Kotzebue Beach.

The steamer Albatross has arrived at San Francisco from Cape Nome. She reports that 100 people, men and women, without food or means, were picked up on the Kotzebue beach by the revenue cutter Bear and taken to St. Michaels. On the Albatross were eight passengers who passed most of the winter at Kotzebue, picked up enough dust to pay them for their experience in the far North, and then made their way to Cape Nome. The Albatross went to the North to gather up reindeer on the Siberian coast and carry them to St. Michaels. The revenue cutter Bear was sent on the same mission and the Bear had instructions to do similar work on her way to the Arctic. All three vessels performed the work allotted to them.

Receiver for T. H. Groves.

George W. Cady has been appointed receiver for Thomas H. Groves, proprietor of the Chicago Bankrupt Store, located in Cleveland until very recently, when the store was removed to other place and taken to Chicago. The store was closed against Groves by three of his New York creditors, who claim that Groves' liabilities amount to \$125,000.

Ohio Saloons Increase in Number.

A statement completed by the Auditor of State of Ohio shows that there are 10,574 saloons in the State, a gain of 698 since the July statement of last year. The total revenue is \$548,110.89. The beer and whiskey license in Ohio costs \$250 a year.

Will Rule Miami University.

The trustees of Miami University at Oxford, O., have elected the Rev. David Stanton Tappan, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Portsmouth to succeed Dr. Thompson as President of the university.

Telegraphs Through a Cliff.

M. Marconi in his experiments with wireless telegraphy at Dover, England, met with complete success, the messages passing through several miles of cliff upon which Denver stands and twelve miles across the sea.

Soldier Kills Two Officers.

Two police officers were murdered at Denver by a recruit belonging to Company I, Thirty-fourth Volunteer Infantry, now stationed at Fort Logan. The officers were shadowing the soldier and two companions.

Family Struck by Lightning.

Near Colony, Ok., as John Matthews, with his wife and four children, was traveling in a covered wagon, a bolt of lightning struck the wagon, killing Matthews and one son and the team.

White for Governor.

Democrats and Populists have fused in Iowa, nominating a State ticket headed by Fred E. White of Webster for Governor.

Canadian Thieves Hit Bank.

Seven thousand dollars in bank bills were stolen from the Canadian Pacific Railway station at Joliet, Quebec.

John Young Brown Named.

The late Governor of Kansas in Kentucky had nominated John Young Brown for Governor.

Conductor Shot a Passenger.

James Ackman, a Big Consolidated street car conductor, was placed under

arrest in Cleveland.

The conductor claims to have been assaulted by a passenger named Charles Linkner, because he was operating one of the company's cars. After some banting the passenger tried to throw the conductor from the car and the latter drew a revolver and sent a bullet through Linkner's arm.

WRECKED ON SCOTTISH COAST.

Many Vessels Caught in a Terrible Gale.

A terrible storm swept over the Scotch coast at Fraserburg, a town on the northeast coast. Three hundred fishing boats were caught in the gale. The crew of the Diader (of Colen), a town on Culen bay (N. of Fraserburg), was saved by the gallantry of James Brown, a discharged Dargal, who swam to the boat with a line. When this line had been fastened to the boat, the crew was saved. The boat was damaged and the crew was scattered. The boat was wrecked at Fraserburg. The passengers and crew of the vessel have been landed at Fraserburg.

ROBBERS RAID A FARMHOUSE.

Mr. Marshall and Daughter, Near Fallersburg, Held Up by Four Men.

One-half mile west of Fallersburg, Ill., on the old Chicago-Mississippi river line, Mr. Marshall, a widower, with his only child, a daughter, Marshall, is a man of modest means and seemingly not a shining mark for hold-up men. Just as he was closing the house on a recent night he was summoned to the door, and on opening it saw four men standing in the shadow by the porch. One horse was fallen and another offered the child to lead as a lantern. Marshall turned toward the kitchen to comply with the request, and as he did so one of the men stepped forward and dealt him a stunning blow on the base of the brain with a slungshot. Marshall was bound while still unconscious. Miss Marshall was also bound and a heavy muffler tied over her face. The house was then searched and \$6 was secured, which the robbers took away with them.

ROBBERS WIN IN CHINA.

Kill 250 Soldiers and Occupy All Commanding Points.

Five hundred soldiers were surrounded at Corkon, on the West river, by 10,000 robbers and a desperate fight occurred, ending in a victory for the robbers, who hoisted their flags upon all commanding points and occupied the villages in the vicinity. Two hundred and fifty soldiers were killed and 100 wounded. Two thousand more troops have left Canton for the scene of trouble.

WILL BUILD A MICA FACTORY.

Chicago Company Will Establish a Plant and Fight the Trust.

The Chicago Mica Mining and Milling Company will soon have a factory in operation on the West side in that city for the manufacture of mica in sheets for commercial purposes. Mr. Ricob, who is president and general manager of the company, states he is negotiating for a site. He says it is the intention of his company to enter the field in active competition to the mica trust.

Has 30,000 Men Ready.

The London war office has completed its preparations for an emergency force of 30,000 men to be ready to leave at any time for the Transvaal. Steamers for their transportation are waiting. It is expected that the Grenadier Guards, now at Gibraltar, and the Twenty-first Lancers, now in Egypt, may also be sent to South Africa.

Five New Ships by Spring.

Five battleships will probably be added to the effective force of the navy by next spring. Reports from naval constructors supervising the work show that the Kearsarge, Kentucky, Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin will have completed their official trials early next year.

Ends Jimenez Uprising.

The Government forces of San Domingo, commanded by Gen. Escobedo, have defeated the insurgents. The rout was a massacre. The wounded on both sides are numerous. The engagement is considered by the Government as decisively ending the Jimenez uprising.

Club at the Foot Trust.

The Illinois-Bement-Pond company, incorporated at Princeton, N. J., is spoken of in financial circles as a "tool trust," although its organizers declare that they are not seeking to establish a monopoly. The company has a capital stock of \$8,000,000.

Three Killed by an Express Train.

Franklin Hessler, son of the proprietor of the Highland House, above Wernersville, Pa., and two guests, Elida H. and Gertrude Fleischmann, of Harrisburg, aged 20 and 22 respectively, who were driving to the station, were killed by the Lebanon Valley express.

Temperance Workers Will Meet.

The national convention of the Young People's Christian Temperance Union will meet in Chicago Sept. 24.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.70 to \$4.50; hogs, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, red, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 11c to 13c; potatoes, choice, 28c to 35c per bushel.

Indiana Cattle—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.75 to \$4.00; sheep, common to prime, \$3.25 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, red, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2, white, 32c to 34c; oats, No. 2, white, 22c to 24c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.25; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2, 20c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.75 to \$4.00; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.00; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 32c to 34c; oats, No. 2, 20c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.00; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.00; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.00; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c.

Western, 11c to 12c; eggs, Western, 11c to 12c.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

Watchman slain at Constantine—Blind and Helpless Girl Restored to Health—Whaleback Sunk After a Collision—Low Fares in Detroit.

Edward Cranston, the Constantine village night watchman, was shot through the heart by a burglar, who, it is supposed, was about to attempt an entrance to the watchman's home. There was evidence of a fierce struggle in the street and cries of "Don't shoot," followed by a faint shout fired at close range. The burglar must have held his gun close to Cranston's body. The body was dragged into an alley, where it was found by Joseph Tweedale and Charles Stevens. The burglar was one of both legs. The burglar was in a closed carriage. Bloodhounds were put on the trail, tracing one of the men to the residence of Thomas J. Hamner, formerly of Columbus, Ind. Hamner was arrested and taken to Elkhart, Ind., for safe keeping.

Cured by Power of Prayer.

A remarkable cure by prayer is reported from the home of Elder John Pennels of Hersey township. His 10-year-old daughter Nina has been entirely helpless for the past year, being blind and having lost the use of both legs. Mr. Pennel went to the leader of the Latter Day Saints, Rev. Joseph Smith, who ordered prayer and communion. The Saints held their meeting at the house of Mr. Pennels. Rev. Joseph Shipley of Hersey administered the sacrament. The father brought the child out in his arms and as soon as the prayers were offered the child is said to have opened her eyes and began to walk and sing.

Whaleback steamer Sinks.

The whaleback steamer John B. Trevor of West Superior, Mich., sank in the Clair Plate channel, the result of a collision with its own tow, whaleback No. 131. The Trevor and tow were bound down with iron ore, as was the steamer Crescent City of Duluth. Both were trying to pass the steamer Empire City, which was bound up. The Crescent City veered about and struck the whaleback's towline, swinging the Trevor so it lay across the channel, and while in that position the Trevor was struck by No. 131, which cut a great hole in the steamer's side. The crew was easily rescued.

Thief Shot by a Farmer.

Solomon Whiting, a farmer, living in Chesterfield township, heard two men working at the front door of his residence. Widely slipping out of bed and secured his gun. Then he located himself in the middle of the hall the door opened and a man appeared. As soon as the door opened and a man appeared Widwid fired. The man gave a faint yell, turned and fled, assisted by his companion. Widwid made no attempt to follow the man or fire again.

Fell Under a Train.

John Kelly, a transient, hailing from Chicago, was struck by a D. & M. train at Ionia and an arm and a leg were cut off. He died five hours later. Kelly had a brother in Ionia, who heard of the accident and recognized the injured man, though he had not seen him in five years.

Passes Low Fare Ordinances.

The Detroit Council, composed by a vote of 24 to 1 the amendments to the ordinance of the Citizens' and Port Wayne laws, changing the rate of fare from five cents to eight for a quarter. There will be a hot legal fight over the plan to reduce the rate.

Want to Build an Elevated Road.

The Detroit Council has been asked for a franchise for an elevated railroad and international bridge across Detroit river below Belle Isle. Considerable opposition developed. The bridge question must come up in Congress at the next session.

State News in Brief.

Jerry Corey, a farmer living near Camden, was killed by a log rolling over him. Richard Petrie, an old resident of Mt. Clemens, committed suicide by hanging. John McClellan of Battle Creek tried to split his head open with a hammer. He is seriously injured. Charles Glover is under arrest at Battle Creek on the charge of stealing typewriters. He has confessed.

Mrs. E. P. Siple of Port Huron was

seized about the chest and body by the explosion of gasoline.

Dr. John Lee, a successful physician at

Dexter, has been missing for several weeks, and foul play is feared.

Dogs are killing sheep in the southeast-

ern portion of Lapeer County. One farmer lost fourteen sheep in one night.

Modesta Ruiz, the wealthy Cuban and

father of the two Cuban boys studying in the Mason schools, will visit Mason this month.

Patrick Lyon, aged 68 years, an ex-

member of the Brooklyn, N. Y., police force, who boasted he had never had a sick day or drunk a glass of liquor, dropped dead at Grand Rapids.

Willis Hyppolite, while standing in the

fluvelling room at St. Louis, tried to kick a jammed bundle into the cylinder of the machine and lost a foot. Only prompt action on the part of the feeder saved his life.

Prof. J. A. Jeffrey has been elected as-

stant professor of agriculture to fill a vacancy at the M. C. A. He is now with the University of Wisconsin. Chas. O. Bemis of Pennsylvania was elected professor of physical culture.

Gov. Pingree has paroled Martin Fur-

ter, a convict from Grand Rapids, in September, 1908, to Ionia for eighteen months, for larceny; also Antoine Turcotte, sent from Manistee in May to the county jail for five months.

The marriage of Winifred A. Tryon,

New York, and Wm. Ackerman, Kalamazoo, which occurred in June, 1898, has just been made public.

George Merrick has been a resident of

Chester since 1848. He was a great hunter in his day and had a record of killing nearly 1,000 deer besides other game.

J. L. Hudson, receiver of the defunct

Third National Bank of Detroit, has received notice from the Controller of the Currency that a further assessment of 16 per cent has been ordered upon the capital stock.

A milk trust is getting in its work at

Northville and residents of that village are paying 5 cents per quart instead of 3. The plant for the manufacture of starch and potatoes at East Tawas is nearly completed and active operations will begin about Oct. 1. Forty hands will be given employment.

Asst. H. H. Brown, clerk of the Senate

Committee on Appropriations during the last session of the Legislature and lately connected with the Port Huron Times, and Robert Stevenson, for several years clerk of the dock at Port Huron, have been appointed deputy collectors.

Customs on the Star Line steamers, the

positions were abolished two years ago.

Cattle thieves are still working in Lapeer County.

A valuable mineral water has been struck at Carsonville.

The Hart Canning Co. put up 1,800,000 cans of peas this season.

D. B. Hutchins has taught school in Oceana County for the past thirty-two years.

John Jackson rescued Freddie Jones from drowning in the Black river at Port Huron.

Frederick Llewelling of Bay City died in a padded cell in the police station at Toledo.

Counterfeit silver dollars are in circulation in the towns along the Michigan-Indiana State line.

Rev. Dr. Philip Graff of Oakland, Cal., has accepted a call to the Free Baptist Church at Hillsdale.

M. L. Tice, a painter, fell from the roof of the Sigma Phi

THE LAW OF RECOMPENSE.

There is no wrong, by any one committed. But will recall: Its sure return, with double ill repeated, No skill can foil.

As on the earth the mist it yields to heaven Descends in rain, So on his head who'er has evil given It falls again.

It is the law of life that tribulation Shall follow wrong; It never fails, although the execution May tarry long.

Then let us be, with unrelaxed endeavor, Just, true and right, That the great law of recompense may ever Our hearts delight.

Lottie's Blue Eyes.

THE harrowing conviction was a forcing itself upon Miss Sophia's mind that her brother, Rev. Harmon Pendleton, at the mature age of 44, had actually fallen in love. This fact was in itself an offense to Miss Sophia, but it was not all, for the minister had committed the supreme folly of losing his heart to a girl of a girl, and a most objectionable young person altogether in Miss Sophia's eyes.

"Now if he had only fallen in love with Mary," mused Miss Sophia. "She is a most estimable young woman. But that doll-faced, vain, frivolous Lottie—"

Miss Sophia groaned. "A man of his age and a minister of the gospel to lose his wits over a pink and white complexion and yellow hair! Oh, it is too bad. If I only knew of some way to disengage him!"

Just then two girls and a young man passed along the street. One of the girls was tall, dark-haired and stately; the other was pink-cheeked and yellow-haired. Her hands were full of roses and her laughing blue eyes were uplifted to the face of the young man by her side.

Miss Sophia snorted with disgust. "Flirting, as usual, the shameless piece!" she ejaculated. "A nice minister's wife she would make! Harmon's an idiot!"

Then Miss Sophia suddenly awoke to the fact that the hired girl had been left much too long to her own devices, and rose hastily to her feet. In so doing she tripped over a stool and gave her ankle a severe wrench.

A little later Rev. Harmon Pendleton returned home and found Miss Sophia with her foot on a stool and her ankle swathed in bandages.

"Why, Sophia, what has happened?" asked the minister.

"I've sprained my ankle," replied Miss Sophia, with grim disgust. "I can't so much as put my foot on the floor."

"Why, Sophia, is indeed bad," murmured Rev. Harmon.

"And that is not all," said Miss Sophia. "Martha has just had word that her mother is very ill and to come home immediately. What to do I can't imagine."

"Why, get another girl," said Rev. Harmon.

"Since when has it become so easy to get help in Westonsville at a moment's notice?" ejaculated Miss Sophia, with extreme scorn.

"I met Miss Armiger down the street," said the minister with sudden inspiration. "She intends stopping on her way home. Perhaps she can think of a way out of the difficulty."

"I don't doubt it, Mary Armiger is a most superior young woman," said Miss Sophia, with emphasis.

"Yes, she is indeed," readily assented the minister.

"So utterly unlike her sister Lottie," supplemented Miss Sophia.

"Yes, they are very unlike, certainly," said the minister quietly.

"Did you meet Lottie also?" asked Miss Sophia, furtively watching her brother's face.

"She passed with Charlie Saunders, making eyes at him as usual. What an audacious flirt that girl is!"

"Oh, I have not seen Lottie," replied the minister, and then he added: "Here comes Miss Armiger now."

He passed into the hall, returning in a few minutes with Mary Armiger.

"Why, Miss Sophia, I am sorry to hear of your accident," she said.

She had soft dark eyes and a low, sweet voice.

"I was just telling Sophia that perhaps you may be able to help her in her present awkward predicament," said the minister. "Martha's mother is ill, and she is going home this afternoon."

"Why, that is too bad," said Mary Armiger. "How long will Martha be gone?"

"A week at least," replied Miss Sophia.

"How would it do for me to come and keep house for you," asked Mary, after a few moments' thought. "Father and mother are going away to-morrow for about two weeks. There's the Widow Mason's daughter, Sarah, who would, I am sure, be glad to come and do the rough work."

"You would be doing me a kindness I should not soon forget," replied Miss Sophia, with surprising eagerness.

In fact she was really delighted with the plan. What an opportunity it would afford to bring Mary Armiger's sterling qualities under the observation of the minister! He was fully cognizant of her usefulness in the church, her good work among the poor and suffering of the parish; her domestic virtues could now be demonstrated to him.

Miss Sophia looked at her brother. He was gazing gratefully and appreciatively at Miss Armiger.

"No one in trouble ever appeals to you in vain," said Mary. "He said, 'But this is really something of an imposition.'"

"Not at all. I shall be very glad indeed to come. Only," with a slight hesitation, "I am afraid I should be obliged to bring Lottie, as there will be no one at home."

Miss Sophia's brow darkened; the minister's pale face flushed slightly.

"By all means bring Miss Lottie,"

IS "UP AGAINST IT."

he said, as Miss Sophia remained silent.

Lifting her eyes one evening a week later, Miss Sophia saw upon the porch quite distinctly, for the moon was shining brightly, Mary Armiger and Charlie Saunders. She stiffened in her chair. Mary and Charlie being together, it followed that Lottie and the minister were bearing each other company. There rose before Miss Sophia's mind's eye a distracting vision of Lottie, lovely in her white gown, with pink roses in her yellow hair. The next moment, however, all thought of Lottie, engaged in luring the minister to return to his former folly, was driven from Miss Sophia's mind, for Charlie Saunders had placed his arm about Mary's waist and kissed her upon the lips.

Miss Sophia gasped in astonishment and horror. Could she have seen aright? Mary Armiger, the model of all that is best in womanhood, permitting an insolent boy to kiss her up, rebuked!

As Miss Sophia sat bewildered the couple moved toward her.

"Why, Miss Sophia, you are all in the dark! I'll light the lamp," said Mary, as she stepped through the low window into the room, followed by Charlie.

Miss Sophia sat in grim silence until Mary had lighted the lamp. She fixed her eyes sternly upon Mary. Certainly she had never seen the older Miss Armiger look quite so pretty before. There was a pink flush in her cheeks and her dark eyes were soft and bright.

"Mary Armiger, did I really see that young man kissing you a few moments ago or did my eyes deceive me?" asked Miss Sophia, with uncompromising abruptness.

Mary blushed, while Charlie, to Miss Sophia's intense indignation, began to laugh.

"I—I am afraid that you did, Miss Sophia," faltered Mary. "You see, I had just promised to marry him."

"What!" gasped Miss Sophia. "That worthless young scamp, who does nothing but flirt with your sister."

"Now, Miss Sophia, that's too bad," cried Charlie. "Lottie and I never thought of such a thing. She knows that I've been in love with Mary for ever so long."

Before Miss Sophia had time to collect her scattered wits sufficiently to make a reply, the minister and Lottie entered the room. Lottie's cheeks were pinker than the roses she wore in her hair, and the minister's eyes were radiant.

"I wish to go to my room," she said, laying her hand upon her brother's arm, but keeping her face studiously averted from him and the other occupants of the parlor.

When they reached her bedroom door she stopped and turned a rather white face toward him.

"I suppose you will permit me to remain until you are married to that doll?" she said.

"Why, Sophia, surely you are not thinking of deserting me now that I shall need you more than ever," exclaimed the minister. "You see, if I were going to marry a woman like Mary Armiger, now—and a suspicion of a snub crossed his lips, but was quickly suppressed—" I should not require any one to keep house for me. But it being Lottie makes it a very different matter."

For a moment Miss Sophia's eyes lingered first upon the girl and then upon her brother, and she made a quick movement to rise from her chair. The minister came to her assistance.

"I wish to go to my room," she said, laying her hand upon her brother's arm, but keeping her face studiously averted from him and the other occupants of the parlor.

When they reached her bedroom door she stopped and turned a rather white face toward him.

"I suppose you will permit me to remain until you are married to that doll?" she said.

"Why, Sophia, surely you are not thinking of deserting me now that I shall need you more than ever," exclaimed the minister. "You see, if I were going to marry a woman like Mary Armiger, now—and a suspicion of a snub crossed his lips, but was quickly suppressed—" I should not require any one to keep house for me. But it being Lottie makes it a very different matter."

For a moment Miss Sophia's eyes lingered first upon the girl and then upon her brother, and she made a quick movement to rise from her chair. The minister came to her assistance.

"I wish to go to my room," she said, laying her hand upon her brother's arm, but keeping her face studiously averted from him and the other occupants of the parlor.

When they reached her bedroom door she stopped and turned a rather white face toward him.

"I suppose you will permit me to remain until you are married to that doll?" she said.

"Why, Sophia, surely you are not thinking of deserting me now that I shall need you more than ever," exclaimed the minister. "You see, if I were going to marry a woman like Mary Armiger, now—and a suspicion of a snub crossed his lips, but was quickly suppressed—" I should not require any one to keep house for me. But it being Lottie makes it a very different matter."

For a moment Miss Sophia's eyes lingered first upon the girl and then upon her brother, and she made a quick movement to rise from her chair. The minister came to her assistance.

"I wish to go to my room," she said, laying her hand upon her brother's arm, but keeping her face studiously averted from him and the other occupants of the parlor.

When they reached her bedroom door she stopped and turned a rather white face toward him.

"I suppose you will permit me to remain until you are married to that doll?" she said.

"Why, Sophia, surely you are not thinking of deserting me now that I shall need you more than ever," exclaimed the minister. "You see, if I were going to marry a woman like Mary Armiger, now—and a suspicion of a snub crossed his lips, but was quickly suppressed—" I should not require any one to keep house for me. But it being Lottie makes it a very different matter."

For a moment Miss Sophia's eyes lingered first upon the girl and then upon her brother, and she made a quick movement to rise from her chair. The minister came to her assistance.

"I wish to go to my room," she said, laying her hand upon her brother's arm, but keeping her face studiously averted from him and the other occupants of the parlor.

When they reached her bedroom door she stopped and turned a rather white face toward him.

"I suppose you will permit me to remain until you are married to that doll?" she said.

"Why, Sophia, surely you are not thinking of deserting me now that I shall need you more than ever," exclaimed the minister. "You see, if I were going to marry a woman like Mary Armiger, now—and a suspicion of a snub crossed his lips, but was quickly suppressed—" I should not require any one to keep house for me. But it being Lottie makes it a very different matter."

For a moment Miss Sophia's eyes lingered first upon the girl and then upon her brother, and she made a quick movement to rise from her chair. The minister came to her assistance.

"I wish to go to my room," she said, laying her hand upon her brother's arm, but keeping her face studiously averted from him and the other occupants of the parlor.

When they reached her bedroom door she stopped and turned a rather white face toward him.

"I suppose you will permit me to remain until you are married to that doll?" she said.

"Why, Sophia, surely you are not thinking of deserting me now that I shall need you more than ever," exclaimed the minister. "You see, if I were going to marry a woman like Mary Armiger, now—and a suspicion of a snub crossed his lips, but was quickly suppressed—" I should not require any one to keep house for me. But it being Lottie makes it a very different matter."

For a moment Miss Sophia's eyes lingered first upon the girl and then upon her brother, and she made a quick movement to rise from her chair. The minister came to her assistance.

"I wish to go to my room," she said, laying her hand upon her brother's arm, but keeping her face studiously averted from him and the other occupants of the parlor.

When they reached her bedroom door she stopped and turned a rather white face toward him.

"I suppose you will permit me to remain until you are married to that doll?" she said.

"Why, Sophia, surely you are not thinking of deserting me now that I shall need you more than ever," exclaimed the minister. "You see, if I were going to marry a woman like Mary Armiger, now—and a suspicion of a snub crossed his lips, but was quickly suppressed—" I should not require any one to keep house for me. But it being Lottie makes it a very different matter."

IS "UP AGAINST IT."

BRYAN'S WAY TO THE WHITE HOUSE IS BARRED.

Restricting the Demo-Pop Douker. "Free Silver and Free Trade," His Path Is Obstructed by the Solid Wall of Substantial Prosperity.

One of the most impressive among the many showings of prosperity with which the American people are now-days so frequently regaled after two full years of restored protection, is that made in the news-columns of the New York Sun of July 23. With its characteristic enterprise and sagacity the Sun, always keenly alive to matters of genuine public interest, has gathered from correspondents in various business centers some very significant facts as to the abnormal activity which prevails among the railroads of the United States. No one needs to be told that when the great inland transportation systems are rushed with business and straining to increase their facilities to meet an increased demand, everybody else must be extremely busy. Railroad business is a sure index of general business.

From Chicago the report is that every railroad entering the city to-day needs more cars than it has or can get to meet the demands of shippers. This condition is not due to any great and sudden increase in any particular traffic, but is due to the steady growth of all kinds of traffic. From all indications the year 1899 will eclipse all former years in the volume of business done by the railroads. Last year was one of prosperity for the railroads, the increase in traffic as compared with that of several years previous being considered almost phenomenal; but there is almost as great an increase in

earnings so far this year over those of the corresponding period of last year as was the case of 1898 over 1897. All the railroads which build their own freight cars have kept full forces at work in the shops, but they could not turn out cars fast enough to supply the demand, and orders were placed with car manufacturing companies which will keep most of them busy for the remainder of the year, if not longer.

Here is a curiously suggestive fact stated by an official of one of the big Western railroads:

More planes were shipped over our road from Chicago to the West and Southwest in the last three months than the entire number in the years from 1893 to 1897. This is good proof of the prosperity of the farmer, for a plane is a luxury in which he does not indulge as soon as he gets a few hundred dollars ahead. Our traffic in farming machinery was never so large as it has been this year and our crop reports made it certain that the investments in machinery were well made.

When the farmers buy planes they are "on easy street." No doubt of that. Another railroad manager said: "If we could borrow or hire from 5,000 to 10,000 box cars we could find immediate use for all of them."

At Detroit an official declared that in twenty years his road has "never seen a condition like the present. Ordinarily at this time of the year we are not burdened with a surplus of business and rather have difficulty in finding a place to store our empty freight cars than to employ all our energies to find cars enough to carry the business offered to us. We are certainly behind on a visible supply of cars requisite to carry the freight which we can get without any solicitation."

Baltimore reports a scarcity of cars with which to remove the tremendous business, present and prospective. At Buffalo the freight traffic is far in excess of the supply of cars. Thousands of extra cars could be used, but they are not to be found. At Philadelphia a trunk line official testifies to a great increase on all the lines of his road. Speaking of the lines east of Pittsburgh, he said:

"I am convinced that the present prosperity is lasting for the reason that the increase of business is not confined to a particular locality. It is general. For instance, on all the stations of our road there is a substantial betterment. Some of the offices report an increase of 7 per cent, others 15 per cent, many from 50 to 75 per cent, some 100 per cent, and one as high as 216 per cent."

While, as these reports show, our business is much in excess of that of last year, we have not experienced any great difficulty in getting cars to handle the freight thus far, but there will be a scarcity of cars in the later part of September or October. How serious it will be I have no means of telling at this time. As a matter of fact we have very largely increased our equipment this year, and, of course, that has aided us in handling the increased business, but in some kinds of cars there has already been a scarcity.

It is now but twenty-nine months since William McKinley took his seat as President of the United States; only

a few days more than two years since the Dingley tariff was enacted. Contrast, if you can, present conditions with those which existed twenty-nine months after the inauguration of Grover Cleveland in 1893 and twenty-four months after the enactment of the all-destroying Wilson-Gorman tariff law. Ten billions of dollars would not suffice to measure the increase in individual, corporate and national wealth which has taken place since the restoration of protection as the American policy. Probably twenty billions would fall below the mark.

Verily, it is true, in the euphemistic phraseology of the cartoon which appears on this page that William Jennings Bryan, bestriding the Free Silver and Free-Trade ass of his party, finds his progress to the White House barred by a solid wall of prosperity and, as "Up Against the Real Thing Now,"—American Economist.

Why Trans Them? The Republican party gave the country a protective tariff. Now watch the ever-increasing exports: In 1895, \$807,000,000; in 1896, \$882,000,000; in 1897, \$1,000,000,000; in 1898, \$1,231,000,000; and when the present fiscal year is completed on the 30th of June last, look out for a larger figure even than the last one. And yet Democratic free-traders predicted—they wouldn't have it any other way—that Republican protection would destroy our foreign commerce by killing off our exports. What prophets!—and why should the country further trust them?—Mansfield (Ohio) News.

In Bryan's State. A dispatch from Omaha says: The industrial situation through this part of the Missouri valley is indicative of the general prosperity that appears to prevail throughout the entire West. Ordinarily witnesses very little business in the commercial world among Missouri river jobbers, but this month is an

exception. Wholesalers generally have scarcely had time to invoice their stocks and ascertain the extent of business for the first six months of the year.

This is the situation in Mr. Bryan's own State, and in the other States near by. It makes an effective contrast to the situation which existed in that region during the years when the policy of free trade, so vigorously supported by Mr. Bryan, both in and out of Congress, was in force and the Wilson law was exerting its blighting influence upon the industries of the country. It is pretty safe to say that the business men of Nebraska and of other Missouri River Valley States will not have any use for Mr. Bryan or for any other free-trader in 1900.

The Real Mother. If we mistake not, the first appearance of trusts, the modern trust, in this country, came by way of Great Britain the lovely free-trade country. We believe it was the Britons who organized great moneyed syndicates to buy our breweries, railroads and warehouses with a view to controlling them. These syndicates were peculiarly monopolistic and arbitrary and it is due the American people to say that they revolted against the intrusion and in most instances the syndicates turned out deficits instead of dividends, and few if any of them are now doing business in this country.

The general public having knowledge of these facts, have small patience to read academic discussions of the charge, made by the preposterous Havemeyer. They are content with observing that he might as truthfully have charged that the war of the revolution, or the policy of expansion, or the defeat of Jerry Simpson is the "mother of trusts," as to bludge that the tariff is the maternal source of all the evils which follow in the wake of trusts.—Detroit Journal.

Havemeyer's Animus. The Democratic press is trying to make some capital out of the statement made by Sugar King Havemeyer, that "the tariff is the mother of trusts." The facts are Mr. H. is sour because he did not succeed in securing a higher tariff on sugar, so that his trust could not be interfered with. The policy of the Republican tariff is to give consumers the commodities of life at the lowest possible price consistent with the demands of revenues and the protection of American labor. No one, Democrat or Republican, will have any sympathy with Mr. H. when the animus of his expression is understood.—Waterloo (Ind.) Press.

They Prefer Prosperity. Prosperity is made by the tariff and the trusts are encouraged by prosperity. Therefore it may be urged that the tariff is the mother, or rather the grandmother, of the trusts. But the people prefer prosperity, even if a few trusts are formed, than free trade and adversity, as was the case under the Wilson law. The trusts are not a drop in the bucket.—Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger.

UP AGAINST THE REAL THING NOW.

PROSPERITY

WHITEHOUSE

DEMOCRAT

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

UP AGAINST THE REAL THING NOW.

PROSPERITY

WHITEHOUSE

DEMOCRAT

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

"THE WOMAN IN WHITE."

She is Now the Wife of Mr. H. J. Sternberger of Cripple Creek. "The Woman in White" is married. Recently the Iowa girl who so nearly prevented the nomination of William J. Bryan for the Presidency at the Chicago convention in 1896, was the wife of H. S. Sternberger, of Cripple Creek. Her maiden name was Minnie F. Murray.

Miss Murray was an editor and a Democrat. She was an enthusiastic partisan of ex-Governor Horace Boies, of Iowa, and supported him at all times through the medium of the Nashua (Iowa) Reporter, of which she was editor and part proprietor. In 1896, when Governor Boies had designs upon the Presidency, Miss Murray was so ardent in his behalf that she attended the Chicago convention and electioneered in his favor among the national delegates from one end of the great hall to the other.

On Saturday, July 10, the last day of the convention, after Bland's name had been turned down and before Bryan had become the dominant factor, Miss Murray could no longer contain herself. She saw an opportunity to gain an advantage for her favorite, and acted up on it without delay.

The convention had just adjourned for dinner. Not a delegate had left the hall. Miss Murray was seated in the balcony. She was dressed wholly in white. She waved a handkerchief and shouted the name of Boies.

In a minute she had attracted the attention of thousands of delegates and visitors. Every eye was fastened upon "The Woman in White." For a while nobody knew her name, but even the friends of other candidates shared the enthusiasm of the fair partisan, and shout after shout went up from the thousands of throats below. Louder and louder, and soon the streets of Chicago were resonant with the name of Horace Boies, of Iowa.

Had the convention then been in session it is more than likely that Horace Boies and not William J. Bryan would have been nominated for the Presidency.

TROLLEY CAR FUNERALS.

Threaten to Supplant Those of the Old Style in Chicago.

Trolley car funerals threaten to supplant the old style in Chicago. A saving of expense is one of the chief arguments in favor of the new plan. The

interior of a funeral car.

undertakers dislike to give up the liberal commissions from livery establishments they once enjoyed, but popular feeling is too strong to withstand. It costs but \$11 for a motor car and a trailer, with an extra charge of \$3 for every additional car needed.

On the line of the Chicago Electric Traction Company, a special funeral car, the Virgin, is provided. It is dark green in color. At each end is a vestibule, having a door in its front for the admission of the casket. In one of these vestibules the casket remains during the journey to the cemetery, screened from the rest of the car by heavy curtains. The car proper is richly furnished, and accommodates twenty persons.

The Calumet company has no special funeral car, but the back is removed from the seat of an ordinary motor car and on this the casket is placed. On either side of the casket the pall-bearers take their places while relatives and friends occupy the remaining seats. "On the Calumet line, which covers a wide stretch of territory, south of 63d street, the number of trolley funerals sometimes reaches five a day. Arrangements with the undertakers in suburbs along the line are made by the company.

END OF A SPENDTHRIFT.

Lloyd Aspinwall, Man About Town and Squanderer of a Fortune.

Less than 50, but an old man in appearance, Lloyd Aspinwall, once famous as a "sport," died at a New York hotel. For several years he had lived a retired life, because his means would allow no other kind, but there was a time when he equalled Berly Wall and Freddy Gebhardt. He was handsome, clever and rich. He set a pace that few could follow and that sent to the grave long ere he went, the few foolish young men who did go where he led.

Aspinwall's grandfather was a merchant prince of the metropolis—William H. Aspinwall. The son of this man was Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, soldier and clubman, who left the spendthrift whose

death is now chronicled an immense fortune fifteen years ago. The younger Lloyd Aspinwall took to yachts, fast horses, fancy drinks and handsome women and the combination proved as fatal to him as to hundreds of others.

DR. JOACHIM.

Recently Celebrated the 80th Anniversary of His Debut as a Violinist.

Dr. Joseph Joachim, who recently celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his debut as a violinist, was and is highly honored at Berlin. He is not so old as his long career would lead one to believe. Joachim, it must be remembered, came before the public, like Rubinstein, when he was a child. He is now 68 years old. He was born in Hungary and studied music at Vienna under Joseph Boehm. Later he was under the care of David and of Moritz Hauptmann. His first visit to Paris was in 1850, by which time, although he was only 10 years of age, he was already celebrated. In the same year, while still in his teens, Joachim was appointed director of the concerts at Weimar, and three years subsequently master of the Chapel Royal at Hanover. His title of musical doctor was conferred upon him by the University of Cambridge in 1877. Although his fame is chiefly due to his rare mastery as an instrumentalist, Joachim is a composer of the Schumann school. In 1882 he

was appointed conductor of the Royal Academy of Music at Berlin and musical director of the Royal Academy of Arts. Oxford has given him the degree of doctor of civil law.

The Advantage of One Eye.

During the late Spanish-American war a certain old colonel who had lost an eye at the battle of Gettysburg was very indignant because he was put aside as physically incapacitated, when he applied for admission to one of the New York volunteer regiments.

Filled with wrath and chagrin, the Colonel journeyed to Washington, bent on having a personal interview with the President. He succeeded in gaining an audience, and the President, after listening to his plea, said kindly:

"But, my good Colonel J., you have only one eye!"

"Just so, sir," was the prompt rejoinder; "but can't you see the great advantage of my having only one eye? When I aim my gun I shan't have to close the other!"

He fought at Santiago.—Youth's Companion.

Zebra Culture.

On several South African farms experiments have been tried with Burchell's zebra. The zebras become tame as ponies, and are readily broken in for draft work. The object of their tamers has been to breed a mule which, like the zebra, is proof against the tsetse fly. The zebras themselves run well enough in a mule team, though they cannot stand over-driving.

The summer girl should not extend her gadding beyond the age of twenty,

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character.—Who's come Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

"Returning from Captivity" is the title of the lesson for Aug. 27, the Scripture portion being Ezra 1: 1-11.

Much that is important intervenes between the last lesson, from Ezekiel, and this from Ezra. Ezekiel's work closed about the year 570 B.C., which was early in the exile. The events of the present lesson occur in the year 537 or 538. The generation between these two dates was full of activity, both in the political world at large and in the Jewish community at Babylon. After Nebuchadnezzar's death, his son Belshazzar followed, the most important of the Babylonian monarchs, and the viceroy of Babylon was in charge of the city of Babylon at the time of its capture by Cyrus' army in 538. The history of the events by which Cyrus the Persian, with a coalition of Persian and Median forces, gradually gained control of the western Asia and finally conquered the last enemy and took Babylon itself is a long story, and not necessary to our purpose. The prophets and people of Judah watched eagerly the progress of his conquests and his gradual preparation for the final blow, which would mean the downfall of their cruel oppressor, Babylon, and brighter days for the nation.

Meanwhile the Jews had a profound influence on the character of the exiles. Of course it will be remembered that in a period including altogether about sixty years (counting from the first captivity, all except the very youngest captives died, and a new generation reared under exile influences took their place; and it was from this new generation that the company who returned in Cyrus' time were taken.

The book of Ezra, from which we have several lessons, should be taken in connection with that of Nehemiah and the two books of Chronicles. These four books belong together; that is to say, they have a similarity of method and of purpose. All are concerned with the same period, from ancient and later records, memoirs, traditions, etc., and not finally edited and put in their present shape until the Greek period. Thus the book of Ezra consists of two distinct parts, the first six chapters being an account, made up on records part of which are quoted verbatim, of events connected with the first return from Babylon, which took place long before Ezra was born; and the rest of the book, referring to Ezra's own times and work, is partly in the first person, as if autobiographical, partly in the third, as if made up by some later editor, from records. Similar phenomena may be found in the books of Nehemiah and Chronicles, were evidently put together by a priestly writer, or written, using in part the material already at hand in the books of the Kings, but employing also additional sources not used in the Kings; and combined with one definite purpose in mind, that of emphasizing and interpreting the ecclesiastical or churchly side of the national history.

Explanation.

"That the word of the Lord by the mouth of Jeremiah might be fulfilled" (see Jer. 23: 12, 13 and 29: 10). In these passages Jeremiah had prophesied a seventy years' captivity. If we attempt to make a full seventy years we shall be obliged to strain the interpretation, as that would carry us back to 607 as the beginning of the captivity, whereas the first considerable number of captives was taken in 597, and the remainder did not follow until 586. The seventy years is more likely a round number. "The Lord stirred up the spirit of Cyrus, king of Persia"; so the Hebrew writer looked upon the event as a direct interposition of Providence. Yet we learn from the inscription that the king of Persia, Cyrus took in restoring the Jews to their home and aiding them in the work of re-establishing their national religion, was simply a part of a general policy, pursued in other cases as well. It need be supposed that the king's kindness toward the Jews, and his references to the "Lord God of the Jews," proved that he was a worshiper of one God, and peculiarly inclined toward Judaism. This idea had been dispelled by his inscriptions, discovered within the present generation, where he appears as a polytheist and a politician. When he succeeded to the control of the vast Babylonian empire, almost the first thing he did was to start homeward the captive tribes and peoples whom he found exiled in his territory, and to set them up again in their ancient seats, retaining of course full authority over them. It was to his interest to put these captive peoples to work again for themselves, to build up again the prosperity of their own lands, because they could help his empire more in that way than they could by doing small farming in Babylonia. Are we therefore to conclude that the scriptural writer is mistaken when he says that "the Lord stirred up the spirit of Cyrus"? By no means. The Lord often stirs up the spirit of men to do things, and they never know why they turn in one direction rather than in another.

The generous offer of the monarch to aid in the rebuilding of the temple is not to be wholly attributed to his colonization policy. There is certainly indication of special influence brought to bear on him.

Not all the Jews in Babylonia returned at this time, or at any time; far from it. We are not to think of the return from captivity as that of a nation making its way across from Babylon to Jerusalem, like the exodus from Egypt. Many of the Jews did not care to go back; they were settled in Babylonia, making a living in agriculture or trade, and their affection or reverence for the ancient home of their race was not so strong as practical consideration of convenience. The number of those who returned at this time is given in the book of Ezra as 42,300. Many more came in following generations.

This return, incomplete as it was, and followed as it was by long periods of indifference and sin, was yet the partial fulfillment of innumerable prophecies and aspirations. It was the second exodus of the nation; their second departure from a land of captivity to the promised land; their second beginning afresh of national life, and of national worship. This is one of the chief epochs in Hebrew history, and its date and meaning should be impressed on students. The impressive moral lesson is that, by the use of the strange means and in his own time, God brings his purposes to pass in spite of all opposition; and that his mercy in giving new hope to erring men is almost boundless.

Next Lesson: "Rebuilding the Temple."—Ezra 3: 10 to 4: 5.

There are two islands in New Zealand set apart for the preservation of its remarkable wild birds and other animals. All hunting and trapping is forbidden thereon.

DR. JOACHIM.

was appointed conductor of the Royal Academy of Music at Berlin and

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, AUG. 24, 1899.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Boss Croker announces that he became a non-expansionist while in Europe. It matters little where the boss absorbs his political tips; as for principles he never had any.

Postal receipts are booming, and, by the way, the next session of Congress ought to put an end to a needless and discreditable deficit. The United States is the only large nation in the world conducting postal operations at a loss.

The Republican party is now and always has been, against illegal combinations of capital. The Republican national platform, the McKinley tariff law of 1890, and the Sherman anti-trust law of the same year are positive proof of the fact.

The New York Post, one of the bitterest opponents of the policy of the administration, has seen the error of its ways, and comes out courageously with the admission, that the stories it published about the brutality of American soldiers in the Philippines were pure inventions.

A change would seem to be impending in Virginia. Some of the papers are actually beginning to inquire whether it would not be better to keep a few sheep and not so many dogs? Of course this sounds like rank heresy, for if the opinion should spread that the sheep is a superior animal to a yellow dog it would end in taking Virginia out of the Solid South.

More strange bedfellows. Boss Croker has become an Anti-Expansionist, and he, the professional Irishman, the practical spoilsman, the robber baron of the "wide-open" saloons, gambling houses and brothels, creeps under the same political coverlet with the pharisaic Larry Godkin, the professional Civil Service reformer, the worshiper of everything English, the savior over the degradation and coarseness of everything American.—Inter-Ocean.

The Louisville Courier-Journal calls attention to the fact that for the first time since 1861 there is not a single Democrat in the United States Senate from the great area between the Atlantic and the Mississippi and the Ohio and Canada, and from this it argues that it ought to show, that there is something radically wrong in Democratic leadership.

Reports to the state board of health show that rheumatism, diarrhea, neuralgia, bronchitis and dysentery in the order named, caused the most sickness in Michigan, during the past week. Consumption was reported at 181 places, scarlet fever at 23, typhoid fever at 54, diphtheria at 11, measles, at 21, and whooping cough at 16, and spinal meningitis at one.

The last legislature passed a law prohibiting county clerks and registers of deeds from letting people make copies of the records in ink. The reason for this is that shyster lawyers and unscrupulous persons of other professions have altered records when it happened to be their advantage. Hereafter anyone desiring to make copies from the record books in the possession of the clerk and register will have to come provided with a lead pencil.

The more the matter is looked into the more apparent it becomes that the Canadian scheme to remove the boundary line of Alaska is arbitrary. A preliminary examination at Washington a fortnight ago revealed that the old British and American maps of the region were in substantial agreement on the matter of the boundary line. A more recent and more thorough examination confirms this first conclusion. Therefore there is nothing to arbitrate regarding this phase of our differences with Canada.—Globe Dem.

It is claimed that the present scheme of the Republican managers is to retire Vice-President Hobart, on the ground of ill health, and make the ticket next year McKinley and Roosevelt. Vice-President Hobart is highly regarded, but it has always been the Republican policy when renominating a President to give him another running-mate. This was done with Lincoln in '64, with Grant in 1873, and with Harrison in 1892. Since the retirement of Secretary Bliss, New York has been unrepresented in the Administration, and Roosevelt's recent Western trip shows that he has an enthusiastic following everywhere.—Nat. Trib.

Circular Letter.

THURSDAY, AUG. 24, 1899.
Mrs. Mary A. Maynard, Pres. Department of Mich. W. R. C. Coldwater, Mich.

Dear Madam:—It was not my privilege to meet you or the Department W. R. C. during the encampment at Petoskey, so I take the opportunity of assuring you of my appreciation of the W. R. C., and the deep interest I feel in your plans, and pledge you and your co-workers the earnest support of this Department of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Before enlisting in 1862 I saw the ladies of my section scraping lint and rolling bandages to be sent to the army; I afterwards incidentally saw other ladies in the Sanitary and Christian Commission work on the battlefields from Fredericksburg by way of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the Wilderness to Petersburg, Va. I saw others directly working through the night and storm near our outer lines. The night after the battle of Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb'y. 5th, 1865, the wounded were gathered from that field covered with sleet and snow, and carried to the nearest point on our military railroad. Box cars had been pushed out on the track in the woods to receive the wounded and carry us to City Point. Here in the darkness and cold the good ladies had come and caused fires to be built; some had hot coffee, some had gruel, some came with pencils and paper, to take memoranda from the dying or to write letters for the wounded. We were placed on the floor of the flat cars and taken to City Point hospital, and here still other ladies came to take care of us.

It was my fortune to be carried from City Point to Baltimore, Md., and from there to Harrisburg, Pa., and thence to my home in Central Pennsylvania on a stretcher. Everywhere the good ladies ministered to our comfort. The same patriotic and loving spirit has manifested itself since the war, largely through the Woman's Relief Corps work. Having had a personal knowledge of these things, I can but have a deep appreciation of the value of the services rendered the G. A. R. boys by the patriotic and devoted women of the land working through their different relief organizations.

The Woman's Relief Corps work is not a selfish service. It is patriotic, self-sacrificing, loving and helpful. The purpose is of the purest. The Grand Army of the Republic will daily diminish in strength; not so necessarily with the Woman's Relief Corps. Its membership may be kept full by the loyal ladies of the land. Your cause is worthy of the active support of the first ladies of the state. You plan and toil for others who offered their young lives if required in their country's cause. "All a man hath will he give for his life." The relief, support and cheer which you bring can not be too highly estimated, and all your workers may be justly proud of their membership and service.

Very respectfully yours in Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty,
R. R. PEALER,
Department Commander.

Mexico is having her Indian troubles a little later than the United States. Of course the Indian risings in Mexico have occurred often, and they began as far back as the early days of Spain's ascendancy in that region. In the United States such disturbances are probably ended for good, and they are not likely to appear many more years in Mexico. The Indians, however, are much stronger in proportion to the white population in Mexico than they are in the United States, and therefore have more of a temptation and opportunity to rise than they have here. As Mexico grows in population, however, the Indian's chances for causing serious trouble will diminish. The Yaqui revolt will undoubtedly soon be crushed.—Globe Democrat.

The September number of the Delinquent is called the Early Autumn Number, and combines an essentially authoritative synopsis of Fashion's latest and most artistic creations, a number of literary features of singular strength and beauty and a variety of original discussions on pertinent social and household themes. In this number appears a delightful story "A Woman's Reason," by Ellen Olney Kirk—a sprightly romance, demonstrating, incidentally, how satisfactory affluence may be readjusted. Of special home interest are the domestic subjects: Some New Cakes, by Sharlot M. Hall; Parfaits, by A. S.; The Artistic Home by Edna S. Witherspoon. In addition are the regular Departments: Social Observances, Fancy Stitches and Embroideries, The Milliner, The Dressmaker, Lace Making, Crocheting, Knitting, The Newest Books, etc., etc.—a treasury in fact, of entertaining and improving household information.—Published by the Butterick Publishing Company, at 13 W. 17th street, One dollar per year, or 15 cents per number.

Free Consultation

—BY—



Dr. Donald McDonald,
The Specialist.

OFFICE PARLORS AT
Grayling House,
GRAYLING, MICH.,

Monday & Tuesday, Sept. 4 & 5.
Two Days Only.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND
ADVICE FREE.

Dr. McDonald has for years made a study and specialty of chronic and lingering diseases that require skillful medical treatment for their cure. Such cases as family physicians fail to help, and pronounce incurable are particularly solicited, especially those overdone with strong mineral drugs and poisons. Dr. McDonald uses only the purest medicines from the vegetable kingdom. He pays attention to the cause of the disease and instructs his patients the way to health and happiness. Dr. McDonald can show hundreds of testimonials in the handwriting of grateful patients who have been cured by him when others failed. He is so familiar with the human system that he is able to read all diseases of the mind or body correctly at a glance without asking any questions. Thousands of invalids are being treated daily for diseases that they do not have, while a few drops of medicine directed to the seat of the disease would give speedy relief, and permanent cure in a very short time. Good health is the most precious jewel in our crown of happiness. With it the world is bright; without it, misery claims us for her own. If you are a sufferer you should weigh well these words: A person who neglects his health is guilty of a great wrong to himself and a grave injury to humanity. The name of Dr. McDonald, the well known specialist in the cure of chronic and lingering diseases has become a household word in the thousands of homes which his skill and wonderful remedies have made happy by restoring dear ones to health after all hopes were lost. The doctor is a graduate of the highest and best medical colleges, and his advanced theories in the treatment of chronic diseases surprise the most skeptical. All chronic diseases of the

Very respectfully yours in Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty,
R. R. PEALER,
Department Commander.

Mexico is having her Indian troubles a little later than the United States. Of course the Indian risings in Mexico have occurred often, and they began as far back as the early days of Spain's ascendancy in that region. In the United States such disturbances are probably ended for good, and they are not likely to appear many more years in Mexico. The Indians, however, are much stronger in proportion to the white population in Mexico than they are in the United States, and therefore have more of a temptation and opportunity to rise than they have here. As Mexico grows in population, however, the Indian's chances for causing serious trouble will diminish. The Yaqui revolt will undoubtedly soon be crushed.—Globe Democrat.

THE, EAR, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART, LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS, scientifically and successfully treated.

Dr. McDonald has made a special study of all diseases of the brain and nervous system, and all delicate and obscure diseases peculiar to women.

Dr. McDonald's Special Remedies are a permanent cure for men suffering from nervous and sexual debility and early decay. Rheumatic and paralytic cripples made to walk; catarrhal deafness positively cured and many made to hear a whisper in a very few minutes. All aches and pains fade away under his magical remedies. Epilepsy or falling sickness positively cured through his new method of treatment. Special attention given to catarrh and diseases of the blood. Those unable to call, write for question blank. Hundreds cured through correspondence. Medicines sent everywhere. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Address

Dr. D. A. McDonald,
THE SPECIALIST,
248 and 250 East Fulton Street,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

One million acres of land will soon be offered to homesteaders by the state. This arrangement was made possible by the enactment of a new homestead law by the last legislature. The terms, on which these lands are to be offered for homestead entry are very easy. The person applying is to make affidavit that he desires the land for actual settlement whereupon a certificate will be issued to him upon the payments of ten cents per acre for 100 acres or less. Five years of actual residence is required before a deed will be given by the state; but no further payment is to be made by the homesteader. The law goes into effect September 1st.

REMOVED!

R. JOSEPH

NOW OCCUPIES THE

The Woodworth Building,

Next Door to Store of

Claggett & Blair.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT,

NEXT WEEK.

CALL AND SEE ME.

R. JOSEPH,

Grayling, Michigan.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by L. Fournier.

A dispatch from San Francisco, Cal., would indicate that at least two persons had been converted to the Bryan theory of silver. Last week they were caught trying to circulate counterfeit Mexican fifty-cent dollars.

During the civil war as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by L. Fournier.

Although the experimental station of the agriculture college, which was located in Crawford county, was abandoned because of the alleged unfruitfulness of the soil, the farmers who have settled on the so-called pine barrens in that section have no complaint to make. Farmers living within a radius of four miles of the abandoned experimental station have this year purchased 18 mowers, one reaper, 8 binders and 11 wagons. This machinery was bought for use and not for fun.—Cheboygan News.

You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. L. Fournier will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is every where admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints, and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. july-imo

The Experiment Station.

It will be remembered that the work as promulgated by Dr. Kedzie was to ascertain what forage and manurial plants were adapted to the plains soil and climate, and would increase the soil fertility. After he was deposed from the directorship of the station by the wisdom (?) of the Board this plan was dropped, and three plots of grasses were plowed up and fitted for corn, and planted, and three kinds of commercial fertilizer applied, as follows: The first four rows a certain amount of No. 1; then four rows to No. 2; then four rows to No. 3, and four rows left without fertilizer. This was repeated four times and each time the amount of fertilizer was doubled. The result was the plants were burned up, and there being but little rain the hills were marked by piles of undissolved salts, partly mixed with the soil by the cultivators. The expense of such experiments alone rendered them useless, even if they had been rationally conducted, and since then the plots have been untouched, so that nothing is known as to what the effect of the fertilizers would have been on subsequent crops. It is no wonder that the station is deemed a failure by those who do not know the lack of attention, or of system in its conduct, for which those in charge should be held fully responsible.

Cincinnati,

Hamilton &
Dayton Ry.,

The direct Line from TOLEDO, VIA DAYTON, CINCINNATI, TO LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS, JACKSONVILLE, ASHEVILLE, FLORIDA, TEXAS and the SOUTH.

CINCINNATI LINE.

Three Trains Daily Detroit to Cincinnati.

Five Trains every Week-day, Toledo to Cincinnati.

INDIANAPOLIS LINE.

Two Trains every Week-day from Detroit and Toledo to Indianapolis.

Vestibule Sleeping Cars on All Night Trains. Parlor Cars on Day Trains.

G. E. GILMAN, D. P. A., Toledo, Ohio.

D. G. EDWARDS, Pass'r Traffic Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. County of Crawford. A Session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling on the eighth day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Present: JOHN J. COVENTRY, Judge of Probate.

In testimony of the estate of Eliza Bassett, an incompetent person, On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Philenus M. Hoyt, guardian of said incompetent person, praying that he may be authorized, empowered and licensed to sell at public auction certain real estate described in said petition to pay debts, expenses and charges.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the second day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs, at law of said incompetent person, and all other persons interested in said estate of the said Eliza Bassett, do appear at the Probate office in the village of Grayling and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the heirs and all persons interested in said estate of the hearing of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "Crawford Avalanche," a newspaper printed and circulated in that county five successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(SEAL) JOHN J. COVENTRY, Judge of Probate.

A Mother Tells How She Saved Her Little Daughter's Life.

I am the mother of eight children, and have had a great deal of experience about medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and I sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by L. Fournier.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, speaking of Gen. Alger's retirement, spoke highly of him as a hardworking, careful and obliging official. "He is honest and incorruptible," said Mason. "The American people will appreciate him in a few years more than they do now. No other Secretary had to prepare for war so suddenly as did Alger."

BUY YOUR

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE

AND

FARM IMPLEMENTS,
OF US.

WE WILL TREAT
YOU RIGHT,
AND SAVE YOU
MONEY.

Salling, Hanson &
Company,
Grayling, - Michigan

WALL PAPER!

WALL PAPER.

AT THE OLD RELIABLE FURNITURE STORE.

THE WALL PAPER SEASON is here, and I have the best stock of the latest and handsomest patterns, at 15 to 40 cents per roll, and borders from 2 to 8 cents per yard.

Remember that when you buy Wall Paper of me, you will get full sized Double Rolls, not the half or so called Single Rolls.

Call and see me before buying elsewhere.
Grayling, Michigan. J. W. SORENSON

ROOM! ROOM!

We have got to make room for Fall and Winter Goods, which we expect soon. Therefore we have concluded to

Slash Prices on all our Summer Goods.

We only mention a few of them as they are too numerous:

- | | |
|--|-----|
| All our 50 and 60 cents Straw Hats go for | 25c |
| All our 25 and 35 cents Children's Hats go for | 21c |
| All our 10 cents Ladies Vests go for | 4c |
| All our 15 cents Ladies Vests go for | 10c |
| All our 20 cents Ladies Vests go for | 12c |
| All our 30 cents Men's Summer Underwear go for | 21c |
| All our 35 cents Men's Over Shirts go for | 25c |
| All our 60 cents Ladies Summer Corsets go for | 48c |
| All our \$1.00 Jackson Corset Waists go for | 69c |
| All our 60 cents Ladies Shirt Waists go for | 43c |
| All our 15 cents Countess Dimities go for | 11c |

One quarter off on all Men's and Boys Clothing, and 1000 other bargains. Come early so you will get your best choice.

John J. Clark's Machine Thread 2 spools for 3 cents.

R. MEYERS, The Corner Store, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"
"The Best On Wheels,"

OR A

CLIPPER FLOW, or a
GALE FLOW, or a
HARROW,
(Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,
Or Any Implement Made,

A CHAMPION BINDER

Or MOWER, Daisy Hay Rake
Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of the Avalanche Office.

O. PALMER, Grayling, Mich

we cover with leaves of straw, we
an outside shell of dirt. Make draught



1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

1990

[illegible]

CARTER'S INK
is what all the great railroads use

PENSION JOHN W. MORTIMER,
Washington, D. C.
Successfully Procures Claims,
Late Principal Secretary U. S. Pension Bureau,
6 years civil war, 15 representative claims, only \$2500

Charcoal on the Farm
To make charcoal, says the Millad-
glen Ledger, cut wood into char-
coaler, stand on end around fire and
burn wood until there is a hard
core. Cover with leaves or straw, with
an outside shell of dirt. Make draught

has a plantation that with care and spraying with fungicides to prevent blight can be kept for all time. It is very hard to root out a blackberry patch, saying one who has planted the wild sorts and who wishes to change for better can testify.

As to the double skirt there is still faint hope that it is not to be insistently eliminated. So long as does makers don't drape it and introduce a

In two years, at the outside, the strength of the Japanese navy will be represented by about 250,000 tons of displacement.

WISCONSIN REPORT FOR
DRUGS WHERE ALL THE FAMILIES
 Have Cough Syrup. There's Good. Don't
 in them. Sold by drug stores.
CONSUMPTION

ADIES: The Permanent Monthly Regulator, never fails, giving yourself, write for free box. NEW YORK CHEMICAL CO., Box 75, Greenwich, Wyo.

C. N. U. No. 34 - 00

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE SAY you saw the advertisement in this paper.

BABYLAND.
Have you heard of the Valley of Baby-land?
The realm where the dear little darlings stay,
Till the kind storks go, as all men know,
And, oh, so tenderly bring them away?
The paths are winding and past all finding,
By all save the storks who understand.
The gates and the highways and the intricate byways
That lead to Babyland.
All over the Valley of Babyland
Sweet flowers bloom in the soft green moss,
And under the ferns fair, and under the plants there,
Lie little heads like spoons of dross.
With a soothing number the river of slumber
Flows o'er a bedway of silver sand;
And angels are keeping watch o'er the sleeping
Babes of Babyland.
The path to the Valley of Babyland
Only the kindly, kind storks know;
If they fly over mountains, or wade through fountains,
No man sees them come or go.
But an angel maybe, who guards some baby,
Or a fairy perhaps, with her magic wand,
Brings them straightway to the wonderful gateway
That leads to Babyland.
And there in the Valley of Babyland,
Under the mosses and leaves and ferns,
Like an unduged starting, they find the darling,
For whom the heart of a mother yearns;
And they lift him lightly, and snug him tightly
In feathers soft as a lady's hand;
And off with a rockaway step they walk away
Out of Babyland.
As they go from the Valley of Babyland,
Forth into the world of grown-uprest,
Sometimes in sleeping, he wakes from sleeping
Before he reaches the mother's breast.
Ah, how she blesses him, how she caresses him,
Bonniest bird in the bright home band,
That, o'er land and water, the kind stork brought her
From far off Babyland.
—ELIA WEBSTER WILSON.

DUNMORE'S REVENGE.

A TALE OF CUBA.
By Karl Stauder.

The Valley of the Yumuri is one of the loveliest in Cuba. Its cane-fields, with their pea-green verdure, and the darker hue of the pines scattered at irregular distances over them; its orange groves and its broad plantations; its farms and cottages, bright in the sunlight—make the valley, though small, peculiarly beautiful.
It is so shut in on every side by mountains and high precipices that it seems like a little world by itself. More than this it seemed to Dick Dunmore when he brought his fair young wife with him, and settled in the loveliest cottage in the whole valley. It was an Eden to him!
Their house, which looked like a bird house when viewed from the top of the ridge, was perched on a small hill, and with the little farmyard back of it, and the kids lying on the grassy knoll in front, made a lovely picture.
Dick had practiced the healing art ever since he took his diploma; he decided to follow the same calling when he married and settled in Cuba.
Many letters had reached me, begging me to come and make them a visit, but it was not until they had been buried nearly three years that fortune led me the way, and I looked them up in their valley home.
When I first reached the little cottage, Dick was absent, and Lucia, his pretty wife, received me with unaffected delight, while on my part I thought Dick's praise had come far short of the reality.
She bustled about, getting up a delicious warm supper before I could stop looking at her, and waited on me, with a coquettish white apron tied on over her gay dress.
"I am so glad you came to-night," she said, over the urn of fragrant coffee; "to-night of all nights, because Dick is away, and I was just getting so lonely."
"Does he often have to go out at night?" I inquired.
"Not often," she said, smiling, "or I should rebel."
"I suppose, then, this was a case of necessity?"
"I don't know," she said, thoughtfully. "If I could be sure it was a case of necessity, I should feel better contented."
I looked up in some surprise, and saw the bright tears in her blue eyes.
"It isn't possible that any harm could come to him?" was my next question.
"He laughed at me when I hinted at such a thing," she said; "but it was all very strange."
"Tell me all about it, please," I said, pushing my chair back from the table.
"Perhaps, if we divide the trouble, it will disappear."
She shook her head, smiling sadly through her tears, and then gave me an insight into her fears.
"It was just after dusk," she said, "when a man—a stranger to both of us—came to our door, on horseback, and asked if my husband was a doctor. Dick came to the door, and sent me back; but I listened to all they said, and when Dick came back, I begged him not to go."
"My Lucia," he said, kissing me good-by, "you have always been a brave little wife—don't fall now. A man is dying up there in the mountains—so this man says—but perhaps I may save his life if I go. Will you hinder me now?"
"What could I say?" she continued. "He took his case of instruments, and one of medicines, and rode away on his own horse. But I am sure I saw, hidden in the bushes, a hand of man, who stole carefully down the path after him. And it was all a plot to get him away from home and murder him?"

And she shuddered, and covered her face with her hands.
"The man who was hurt may have been a robber-captain—I have heard of such fellows up among the mountains—and may have sent his men as a guard. I do not believe Dick is in any danger, and we shall see him, back before midnight."
And then, when I saw she was still nervous, I began to tell her of my home and sisters, whom she had never seen, and so the hours slipped away until midnight.
At that moment Lucia held up her finger to enjoin silence, and I heard the sound of a horse's hoofs coming near and nearer. She ran to open the door, and Dick sprang to the ground, safe and sound as when he went away.
After our tumultuous greeting, Lucia brought a low chair to be near Dick, and throwing himself back, with a sigh of satisfaction, in the easy chair, he began his story.
"He had ridden some distance up the side of the Cumbre, when he and his guide were suddenly surrounded by a band of armed men. He began to be sorry he had not taken his wife's advice, and the more so when they insisted on bandaging his eyes.
"After an hour's ride, they stopped, the handkerchief was taken from his eyes, and he was led into an old hut, standing among thick trees, where he found a man suffering from a wound made by a dagger thrust.
"The man gave no account of the wound, but wanted to know if his life could be saved.
"I made an examination, bound up the wound, left him some medicine to allay the fever, and was again escorted to the foot of the mountain; and here I am, little wife," Dick said, softly, "with good gold in my pocket."
"I don't care for the gold, Dick; but you shall never run such a risk again!" He laughed at her fears, but under all his merriment I saw his cheeks grow pale.
"When we were alone, the next day, he told me what he had concealed from his wife.
"While I was in the hut," he said, his lips trembling, "the door opened softly, and a tiny note was dropped inside. I had only a glimpse of a dark face, when it was gone, but I dropped my handkerchief, over the note, and secured it without being seen. Now what do you think of it, Karl?"
"He had put the note in his hands, and I opened and read it. It ran something like this:
"SURGEON DUNMORE, married to my pretty Lucia: Tell her that her Cousin Marguerette is in the hands of the robber-captain. I would appeal to you for help to-night, but that it would surely involve us both in destruction. Come again, a week from to-night, and I will be alone with the solitary guard, left always with me—a man equal in strength to two men. A straight journey through the Lion's Pass will bring you to three paths. I will tie my handkerchief to a tree in the right path. Come armed, and do not come alone."
"MARG. PIRATA DE GOMEZ."
I advised him not to tell Lucia, and agreed to go with him on the designated day.
The week crept by, and at last the day came. We were both armed, and started away at daybreak, leaving Lucia with a neighbor's family, thinking we were going on business to a new city.
"Do you know this Lion's Pass?" I said.
"I know it well," he replied.
And then we rode cautiously up the mountain, until we came to the spot where the path divided, and there we found a red-bordered handkerchief, tied in a knot to a palm tree.
"This is the path! More slowly," Dick whispered.
And, side by side, we crept along under the shadow of the trees, having first tied our horses at the entrance to the path.
A little further on, we came to the hut, and heard a man's voice inside.
Nearer, nearer we crept to the door, and listened.
"You would have betrayed me, Donna Marguerette! You have known your handkerchief to the palm to point the way to our retreat. Is it not true? But there was not a word in reply—only silence."
"I loved you, and would have made you queen of my robbers!" he cried, in a passionate voice. "I loved you, yet you are a traitor! Die like a traitor!"
We both leaped to our feet, forced open the door, and entered; but it was too late.
Dick sank down beside the dying girl, and I sprang forward in time to secure her murderer. As her last breath fled, Dick came to my side.
"Bring him out!" he said.
And, between us, we tied his hands and feet, and carried him out doors.
The hut was on the brow of a precipice, at the foot of which rushed a rapid river. Near by, a tall, little tree had been bent over for some purpose, and its top fastened to the ground.
With lips as pale as death, Dick bound the robber-captain to the tree, and cut the fastenings. One mighty swing through the air, and the tree stood upright; but the cord snapped, and Marguerette's murderer, who was hurled over the brink of the precipice to certain death.
Between us we carried the body of Lucia's cousin down the mountain, and she had a peaceful burial in the little valley below.
But Dick sold his pretty cottage and farm, and brought Lucia away to our Northern home.
Years have passed since then, but I never think of the beautiful Valley of the Yumuri without shuddering at the horrible memory of the mountain tragedy.

Why They Didn't Suit.
"I'll have to have these collars exchanged," she said. "They'll never do at all."
"The one you have on looks all right," he asserted.
"Preposterous!" she replied. "It isn't high enough to feel uncomfortable under the chin."—Chicago Post.

GIRAFFES ARE SCARCE.
ODD EFFECT OF THE DERVISH WAB ON OUR CIRCUSES.
A Fortune Awaiting the First Man Who Brings a Troop of the Long-Necked Creatures Out of the Sudan—One of the Prime Attractions of Menageries.
Religion is responsible for all sorts of things, but perhaps the last place in which one would look for the lasting effects of a revival is the menagerie tent of a circus. Of course it is possible that the circus life may be strictly evangelized, but in general it does not so impress the casual observer who listens to the inspiring addresses of the boss tent man to his subordinates, when setting the big top. The results of this particular revival manifest themselves in the item of giraffes.
Years ago the troop of giraffes was one of the most popular show features in the circuses. The hippopotamus got more space in the stands of fence advertising because of his proportions. He could be drawn to fence-height, and that scale allowed him a great deal of length. There was another thing that helped to bring the hippo strong on the fences, and that was the regular label, "Behemoth of Holy Writ," which fetched a good many who wanted some excuse of the sort. The giraffe was of little value on the fences, for even when he was drawn as high as the fence would allow his imposing proportions were reduced. But in the street parade and in the march around with which the show began the giraffes were as popular as the herd of elephants, and possibly a shade more inking. But all that was a work of years ago, remarks the New York Sun. It is long since any one has seen a troop of giraffes; in fact, only the largest circuses have any giraffes at all. This is because the home of the giraffes has been closed to hunters, and the power which has closed it has been a revival of religion. The historical and political aspects of this revival are generally familiar. Gordon was its martyr, Kitchener its hero, El Mahdi his prophet. Mahdism has bled the world for a score of years in all manner of grave matters. One of its small incidents is cutting off the supply of giraffes.
"I could make my everlasting fortune if I could only bring out just one of the troops of giraffes which I have brought down the Nile," said an old animal man who bears the scars of former tussles with wild creatures, but has outgrown the period when he could venture into the wilds to take alive their most dangerous denizens. "Giraffes are quoted now at \$10,000 apiece, and the first man to bring out a troop will make himself rich. You might go around now with your \$10,000 in your hand ready to pay it right out and even then you wouldn't get any giraffes, for they're not to be had. And you can't go in where they live and get a new supply, because I'll tell you why. Giraffes grow in the great grass lands of Central Africa. All those pictures of them grazing off the tops of the tall timber are only for purpose purposes. So long as the Arabians up that way in the Sudan kept to being no more than ordinary savage rascals it was easy enough to get along with them. That is to say, if your party was well armed and you had enough beads and brass wire and that sort of small change, and, above all, kept your eye peeled and stood no nonsense, why then they'd serve in your caravan all right and fight as well as do the hard work of the trip. But all of a sudden they had a revival of their kind of religion. I had heard them at night for years talking about 'Old Muddy,' who was going to come and lead them to victory and loot. At last El Mahdi made his appearance, and that put a stop to the giraffe business. There's so much powder and cold steel in a revival of the Mohammedan religion that you just have to respect the religious scruples of the Arabians up in the Sudan when there's a revival on. Of course you're read all about the doings of 'Old Muddy' and the people he killed and something about how he killed them, so you will see I had no call to be going into the Sudan country after giraffes or anything else while they were kicking up a rumpus.
"I used to be so that you could send to Jamarah or Hagenbeck at any time, and they'd fill your order right off and you could drive away with a pair of broken and gafted giraffes. But you can't do that now, not even if you were ready to pay all sorts of a price. What are gafted giraffes? Why, it's almost as easy to tame a young giraffe and to break him in to harness as it is to do the same with a colt, and they can be taught to pace very nicely and to trot some, but they're built so high in front that the trot doesn't amount to much. But a span of pacing giraffes in the opening procession is just as pretty as anything you ever saw under canvas—pacing giraffes hitched to a low gilt chariot and with the empress of the animal kingdom driving them in blue tights, all ready for the hoop act she does on the 'Trakone' stallions—oh, it's immense! But you can't send anywhere and get gafted giraffes now. There's no more to be had, and there won't be until the Sudan gets fairly opened.
"Things had been going from bad to worse for several years and the animal market had come pretty short on giraffes when Gordon went up there to pacify the Sudan and convert 'Old Muddy.' Even as early as that we could see that the man who got the first giraffe out would make a lot of money. So another fellow and myself put our heads together and figured that we might turn the money into our own pockets just as well as not. Both of us knew the trade well and the country just as well, so it was the toss of a coin who should go after the game and who should attend to marketing it. He won the toss and chose to go up the river. Now, you know Gordon was every inch the officer and gentleman, and you couldn't go to him and show him the way to let you work his conveyer for a few dollars in giraffes. But he did want men who had had experience in the Sudan country and who could patter the lingo. On that score my mate got taken on with Gordon's expedition, but the thing he meant to do was to nip off as soon as it was safe to do so and run the first consignment of giraffes down the river to me, so that we could be the first to reap the advantages of the high

prices, for even then a young and sound giraffe was worth all of \$5,000. You know what happened to Gordon. Well, ranking all the allowances for the difference in rank, I guess that's what happened to my mate; at least he was never heard of again. So that's how a revival of religion among the savages in the Sudan has just ruined the trade in giraffes and made itself felt in every circus there is."
HOW HE WON HER.
He Merely Had to Talk Business With Her Father.
He was a bright young chap and well worthy of regard, even if the father of "the dearest object on earth" to him, who by the way, is a successful insurance man, did think he was insane, inactive and ineligible, says the Washington Star. The girl didn't think as her father did, which was a deal of consolation in a time like that, and the two young things often talked over the paternal opinion, and sat up many evenings devising ways and means to secure a reversal of judgment. The young man, of course, never saw the father on the subject, but the girl was brave, and whenever there was an opportunity she put in a plea for the defense. At the last talk the father had told his daughter that the young man "never would set the world on fire," and she reported this, along with other remarks, to the young man. Some days later the girl had another chance to argue for the defense. "Papa," she said, when the opportunity offered, "I told Harry what you said about him the other evening. 'I hope you did, my dear,' he answered, in a tone which conveyed the idea that he meant it.
"But I mean that particular thing you said that he never would set the world on fire."
"I suppose he thought, and no doubt said, I was mistaken, didn't he?" said the father, with cutting sarcasm.
"No, papa, he did not."
"Indeed," he responded, in astonishment, "I'm surprised that he did not assure you that he would do so as soon as he got the chance. That is what his kind always do."
"Harry did not. He said that your making such a remark showed how poor your judgment was."
"Well, that's the same thing, only drawing it a little milder," she continued. "I think that papa," she continued, "for Harry went on to say that you did not show ordinary business sense in offering his inability to set the world on fire as an objection to him."
"Did that young snip say that of me?" said the father, growing red and warm, "and you, my daughter, listened to it?"
"Yes, papa," she replied, gently, "for Harry said if he did set the world on fire every insurance company in existence would be wiped out and you wouldn't have money enough left to buy a newspaper to read the report of the conflagration."
It was a full minute before the father spoke again.
"Um—er—er," he hesitated, "suppose you send that young man around to my office to-morrow at 10 o'clock, will you?"
Family Rites from the Mint.
"Yes, we receive lots of things that we hate to see go into the melting pot," said an old mint attaché. "Polks in financial stress bring. Uncle Sam all manner of heirlooms which are bought over the counter for their naked weight in gold or silver bullion. Art or antiquity don't count at the mint, and a candelabra by Benvenuto Cellini himself wouldn't bring more than a lump of raw metal fresh from the smelter. We get plate of every description, old watch cases, rings, chains, snuff boxes, spectacle frames and jewelry mounds without number. In this section of the south there are several speculators who make a business of traveling through the rural districts and buying up all the old gold and silver they can find. They are experts in judging the fineness of metal and they pay as little as they can, so there must be a big profit in the trade. As a rule the stuff they bring us and that finds its way here through other channels is old and broken and uninteresting, but now and then something of rare artistic value turns up in the lot, and we would be only too glad to take it out and make good the coin value, but the law forbids. That, by the way, is no doubt the very reason why we occasionally get such articles. People who are poor and proud would rather have the identity of their relics lost forever in the melting pot than run the risk of exposing their straits by leaving them with the pawnbroker, who would probably give them two or three times as much. Silver bricks tell no tales."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

St Hoskins's Boy.
Passenger Agent Burke, on his recent trip to Denver, got hold of a yarn about Arkansas, from a Little Rock school teacher who was going to Los Angeles. This teacher said that below Little Rock eighty miles was a country that was a century behind. Children were not compelled to put on civilized dress until 21 years old. He said he went down into that particular section during the holidays of last winter hunting. Just as the party got into a little town that had the only post-office for forty miles a big burly young fellow, looking a good deal as Adam probably looked when he bossed the Garden of Eden, came tearing down the rocky street, swinging his arms and clanking the rocks and clamoring along pursued by three men. One of the party asked a young fellow who stood near the wagon, laughing, if that fellow running was crazy.
"Naw," he said with a drawl; "that's St. Hoskins's boy. He's twenty-one years old to-day and they're trying to catch him to put some clothes on him."—Wichita Eagle.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.
Two Americans in Korea Dispersed.
8,000 Koreans who were attacking the employees of the trolley system. This establishes a new ratio of American supremacy.
Kansas City, Mo., has established an institute particularly for substitute teachers, in order that they may be kept up to the modern methods of teaching.
A German legal decision holds that the ladies-in-waiting of the Prussian king are servants. Almost any American household will testify that the reverse is here true and that domestic servants are simply ladies-in-waiting.
A record has been made in the Schuykill County (Pa.) Court that was never before equaled. In one day the grand jury ignored forty-nine bills of indictment out of sixty-one that were passed upon. The costs were placed on the prosecutors in all but one case for bringing before the court trivial cases, and the magistrates escaped.
The Rocky Mountain states—Montana, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico—where silver mining was the chief industry a few years ago, have all found compensation for the decline in this industry by going diligently into gold mining, and their total annual production of precious metals is actually greater in value than it was in the great days of high-priced silver bullion.
It is an extraordinary thing that in the international college games in 1894 and since the Englishmen carried off most of the honors in the runs, and the Americans excelled in hammer-throwing and weight-putting. As regards the running, the Englishmen must be credited with more endurance, and the conclusion seems just that the American college has more muscular strength, for in feats of strength the Englishmen made a sorry showing.
It is computed that in New York City there are 7,500 barber shops and 25,000 barbers. For a long time the barbers were chiefly Germans, or Americans of German descent, but within ten years the Germans have lost their control of the business, having been superseded by Italians. Some former German "bosses" are now employees; others have retired from the business and others still have been obliged to seek other work. Meantime their Italian successors are making money.
An English murderer has been hanged in spite of strenuous efforts to obtain her a reprieve. The lady seems to have gained great sympathy; her only crime was that she sent a poisoned cake to her sister, whose life she had insured for her own benefit. Such a thrifty use of relatives seems to have caught the popular fancy, and had she been freed she probably would have lacked marriage opportunities. But English justice refused to be swayed by the merciful heart of the public, and the lady was prevented from enjoying the fruits of her enterprise.
Just pass along those thank-yous when any one has the grace to "move on" and let you have that debatable ground—the "end sent" facetiously observes the Boston Transcript. To be sure, it is absolutely necessary, and in your calmly judicial mood, you say it is superfluous—that it is "dropping over." But don't you believe it! There's a bit of self-sacrifice involved every time a man or woman thus surrenders the observation seat to you, and he or she likes that little expression of gratitude, and it helps also to re-enforce a resolution always to be as unselfish.
Some friend of the English sparrow which so infest our cities, has started the story that the expulsion of the sparrows from Boston common has been followed by an invasion of caterpillars which are destroying the foliage. The story falls through the denial that the sparrows have been driven off, and from the added fact that the public experience with the sparrows is that they will cover a field to pick off seeds and leave the caterpillars and other insects to ravage the plants around them. The sparrows have driven away birds which are wholly innoxious and themselves seek other food. They are a public nuisance.
City Council of Oakland, Md., has taken advanced ground by passing an ordinance prohibiting the throwing of rice at newly married couples in that place, and providing severe penalties for violations of the act. The practice appears to have been seriously over-worked in the town, so much so in fact that the neighborhood was recently threatened with a rice famine. The custom might be tolerated if the rice throwers would only tie their offerings in stout bags or put it into barrels, so that the recipients could take the grain home with them for household use. There would be an element of utility in that sort of thing that sensible people would appreciate, whereas the present method is inherently pernicious in that it sets an example of extravagance to young persons at a time of life when they should be taught the importance of domestic economy.
The second year's trial of manual labor teaching in the Garrison colored school of Kansas City according to the Kansas City Star has abundantly justified the wisdom of the experiment. The boys have got on well with the woodwork, and the girls have profited by the winter's course in sewing. The pupils have not lost ground in the scholastic department, but furnish their full proportion of graduates who will enter the high schools. Books have not suffered from the use of chisel and plane and needle and thimble. It is suggested that this good work among the colored scholars be extended and that something like an industrial high school be established, something on the line of the industrial high school of the white children enjoy, at least the selection of a school where pupils from all the colored schools who desire industrial

education could gather, say, for an hour each day. The suggestion of an addition to or improvement in our school system is usually followed by consideration and adoption.
Just as in the case of practically every great scientific achievement, there has for some months past been an active course of speculation in various channels respecting the probable uses to which liquid air could be put with benefit to mankind. The X-rays came in for their share of this sort of discussion, much of which was uninformed, some of it harmful to the accurate judgment of the people, and some of it suggestive. Liquid air has been hailed as a great power agency and as a refrigerant, capable in either capacity of revolutionizing existing methods. Later developments have served to cast doubt somewhat upon these sweeping claims. It is found that there is a serious difficulty in the storing of the power, with an attendant risk of running grave risk of explosion or of suffering loss through waste. Thus far little progress has been made toward the general adoption of the liquid for either purpose. Meanwhile a new field for it has been opened—that of surgery and medicine. There is little doubt now in scientific minds that this new agency will prove of value in many branches of their work.
Unless something is done to decrease the present rate of cutting redwood timber from the California forests the supply will be exhausted within the next generation. The redwood is of slow growth, the tree not reaching a marketable age in less than fifty years, and then the timber is only valuable for telegraph poles and lesser uses of commerce, whereas if the tree is permitted to attain its full growth its timber may be employed for any number of ornamental purposes. The tree itself is particularly beautiful and is found only in California, where in maturity it is from twenty to twenty-five feet in diameter and reaches a height of from 100 to 400 feet. It is perfectly straight and for nearly half its height there is not a limb. It lives to the age of 1,000 years; some writers say 1,500 years, estimating from the number of rings around the trunk. The timber is largely used for waistscotes, panels and ceilings, and being of a smooth grain readily takes a fine finish. The lumber is shipped to the eastern states in large cargoes, also to Australia, New Zealand, India and to other parts of the world.
The sad story comes from the coast of Maine that the lobster crop is a failure—that an industry which was once as steady as the ice harvest in winter or the summer granite crop is now on its last days states the New York World, and that the Maine lobster is destined to go into extinction with the dodo, the great auk and the American bison. The lobster's objection to living is based not so much on the injury to his feelings caused by the cruelty of the restaurants in announcing "broiled live lobster" as by the precipitate haste of the Maine fishermen in catching him before he is fit to be boiled at all, and subjecting him to the humiliation of "canning." If his feelings were respected he would continue to furnish gustatory delight to the gourmand in limitless numbers for countless years. As it is, the "cardinal of the seas" will take his place in history with the canyons-back and the terrapin, the lost heritages of a generation unfit to appreciate them.
The Man-Eating Lion.
The man eater is very different from the ordinary lion, that has not acquired the taste for human flesh. Lions, as a rule, are not such ferocious and fear-inspiring animals as many imagine them to be. They very seldom attack any one unless they are persistently pursued or have been wounded. If they see a person approaching them they usually prefer to slink off into the jungle and hide in its depths. They invite no attack and are willing a man should go his way if he will let them alone. But it is very different with the man-eating lion. It marks the human being for its prey, and killing mankind is its profession. This is the reason it is very difficult to catch the man eater in the traps that are set for it. A hut is reared with a wide entrance and inside a kid or goat is temptingly displayed in such a way that if the lion tries to carry him off, the rope that ties the intended victim will release the door through which the brute has entered. It falls behind the animal and it is trapped, and may be despatched at leisure. But nine times in ten the stratagem fails to work. The king of beasts has not entered the village in the stillness of the night for goats or kids. It much prefers to dash through the low doorway of a habitation and seize a sleeping man or woman and then bound through the jungle with the victim. In its powerful jaws, and if in the morning the natives are brave enough to heat the tall grass around the settlement, they may find, perhaps a mile away, the bones of their unfortunate friend.
A Satisfactory Explanation.
Jim Frye, of Hustonville, tells this of Jim Coulter, of Middleburg: One day when Mr. Coulter was at Liberty, a very young man with a very bald head came into the hotel. He was a stranger, and Mr. Coulter, by way of commencing a conversation, said to him:
"My friend, I am not asking to guy you, but I would like to know how it comes that so young a man is so bald?"
"It was in this way," he replied. "When my time to get hair came they said there was none left but red; so I told them I didn't believe I cared for any."
As Coulter has a very red head he was satisfied to let the conversation drop.—Stanford Interior Journal.
A Problem Solved.
"There's the smartest little woman that ever took hold of this servant girl problem," said the old gentleman, pointing with pride to his only daughter.
"How's she going at it?"
"Gittin' up a popular song to identify dish washing!"—Detroit Free Press.

A TERRIBLE TALE OF THE SEA.
Dreadful Experience of Survivors of Wreck in Australian Waters.
That is a terrible story of shipwreck the details of which the last Australian mail brings. The bark Loch Sloy, Captain Nicol, had been 113 days out from Glasgow, and was almost in sight of her first port (Adelaide), when in the early morning she came to utter wreck on the southern point of Kangaroo Island. Of thirty-five souls on board four only got ashore through the surf—two seamen, an apprentice, and a passenger named Kilpatrick. The last named only escaped the waves to meet a death of lingering torture on land. The three others have been rescued in the last stages of misery and exhaustion. The grimest feature in this grim story is that no one had an inkling of the catastrophe until it was a fortnight old.
No one dreamed that human beings were struggling and starving and perishing within a few miles of succor until a fortnight later one of the shipwrecked sailors (Macmillan), in a state of utter collapse, reached a settler's house some twenty miles from Cape Borda. He and his wrecked companions had lived for days on food washed ashore from the wreck. He, as the strongest, had wandered away to get them water, and on his second return, after two days' absence, had found them gone. Sometimes, half delirious, he had roamed the island alone, until by following the Rocky River he struck a habitation.
Search parties immediately scattered out, and next day one of the lighthouse keepers from Cape Borda came upon two more survivors, the apprentice, W. J. Simpson, a lad of eighteen, and the other seaman, William Mitchell. They were crawling along in an awful condition, clothed in a few rags, with torn feet, and with strength only to lift a head and groan in answer to the call of rescue. For a time count of which was lost, they had lived upon limpets and two dead penguins which had found, the remains of which were suspended round their necks, together with a flask of water. In the early days of their misery, Kilpatrick, the passenger, who was too weak to climb, had been hauled by them up a cliff one hundred feet high, with a rope made by tearing into strips a roll of flannel washed ashore. Later on he had refused, despite their entreaties, to leave a water-hole they had encountered on the way. His body is all the rescuers can now hope to find.
Woman's Inhumanity to Man.
It must be owned that there is too much truth in it. Woman's inhumanity to man is a good deal in evidence. The late Senator Morton of Indiana was, it will be remembered, an invalid and a cripple. He came into a company at the capital one day in a state of great indignation because, in a street car crowded with young women, not one had offered him a seat, and he had been compelled to make the journey painfully and precariously supported upon his crutches. The like of this may very often be seen. Humanity, consideration for weakness and helplessness, is the root of which civility is the fine flower.
It is a startling proposition that man's inhumanity to man is less than woman's; but the time seems to give some proof. At any rate, a man evidently disabled would not be allowed to stand in a public conveyance in which able-bodied men were seated, even in the most uncharitable part of our country, which have given some reasons for believing to be the city of New York. And, if that be true, it seems that the assumption of that right of an able-bodied woman to remain seated while a disabled man is standing is an assumption that the claims of civility are superior to those of humanity. On the other hand, it may fairly be said that the selfishness of women with regard to the wayfaring man is more thoughtless and perfunctory than the selfishness of men with regard to the wayfaring woman. In this country, at least, this latter is in all cases felt to be a violation of propriety and decency. The native American feels himself to be both on his defense and without defense when he is arraigned for it.—Scribner's.

The Bicycle Ambulance.
Without doubt the cycling novelty of 1899 has been the bicycle ambulance invented by a Chicago policeman. It is only necessary to mention a few points to show what a decided improvement it will be on the present style of vehicle for conveying sick or injured persons to the hospital.
The bicycle ambulance requires no outlay for its support, which, in the case of the poorer institutions of our great cities, is quite a consideration. It is pushed with less labor than those ordinarily used on the bicycle, for the express purpose of making the trip over the uneven streets of a city more comfortable to the patient.
The first of these ambulance machines, for although there has been a so-called military bicycle ambulance invented, this has never been a success, is constructed by utilizing the framework and wheels of two diamond framed tandems side by side, and about three feet apart, the same being connected by means of a light framework of seamless tubing, the whole being very neat in appearance and detachable with very little effort.
The entire machine does not weigh over 150 pounds. It can be easily operated by two men on an ordinary road at a speed of ten miles an hour, and can be controlled perfectly by means of the patent device that is connected with the wheels and acts as a brake at the will of the rider.
A Height Idea.
"How did the burglars happen to miss your jewelry?"
"Only yesterday morning something told me they were not safe in the ton-mate can in the cellar where I usually keep them, and I had accordingly concealed them in a jewel case in my room."—Detroit Journal.